Routes to tour in GermaThe German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

The Harz and Heath Route

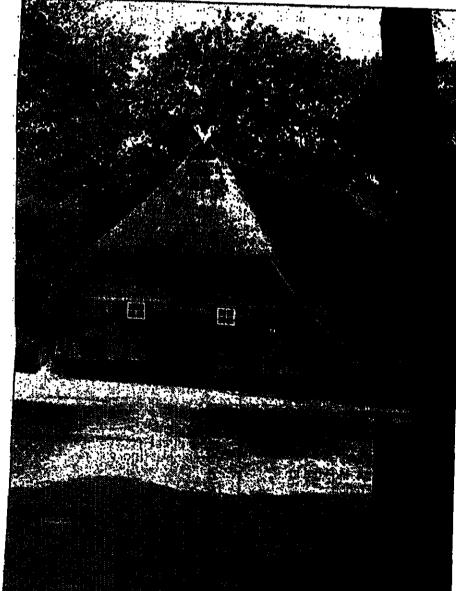


German roads will get you there - to areas at times so attractive that one route leads to the next, from the Harz mountains to the Lüneburg Heath, say. Maybe you should take a look at both.

The Harz, northernmost part of the Mittelgebirge range, is holiday country all the year round. In summer for hikers. in winter for skiers in their tens of thousands. Tour from the hill resorts of Osterode. Clausthal-Zellerfeld or Bad Harzburg or from the 1,000-

year-old town of Goslar. The Heath extends from Celle. with its town centre of halftimbered houses unscathed by the war and the oldest theatre in Germany, to Lüneburg, also 1,000 years old. It boasts wide expanses of flat countryside, purple heather and herds of local curly-horned sheep.

Visit Germany and let the Harz and Heath Route be your guide.



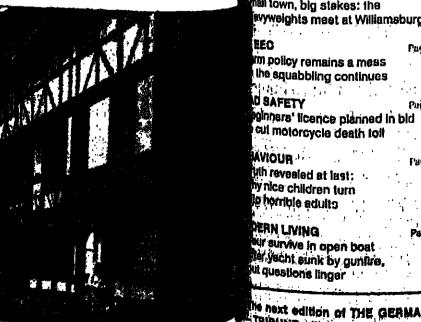


Brunswick 2 An old Lüneburg l farmhouse

3 The Harz 4 Göttingen







Luro integration: Bonn hopes in the balance

inicial days lie ahead, for the EEC in general and Bonn's European makers in particular. This became after the confidential talks by mmon Market foreign ministers at nich Castle, near Bonn.

second year - No. 1085 - By air

Murg, 22 May 1983

An entire range of further soundings I need taking to show whether the h hopes the new Bonn government of headway on European integraduring its chairmanship of the EEC cil of Ministers can still be fulfill-

Otherwise Chancellor Kohl might have to draw up a disappointing al balance-sheet when Germany ds over to Greece at the EEC at the of June.

onn's policy is admittedly unclear still lacks direction, especially in difficult terrain of European Com-

Chancellor Kohl and Foreign ister Genscher can hardly be held sible for the recent events and their control that have worsen-

ie first is Mrs Thatcher's decision the polls on 9 June. This throatens copardise the Stuttgart 1:11C summit, ped by Bonn to be the climax of Gery's term in the chair.

Mrs Thatcher feels unable to atin person, the summit's value d well be reduced.

ctions, of course, are almost albeing held somewhere or other in EEC, but nowhere is a general elechand its outcome of such overriding ificance for Europe's prospects as

conomic and agricultural policies further problems. The DM9bn to France which European Com-

IN THIS ISSUE nall town, big stakes: the

Fago 14

hext edition of THE GERMAN TRIBUNE will appear on 5 June.

plan to be tabled at EEC aummit - page 2

munity Finance Ministers seem sure to approve is a gesture of European soli-

It also shows yet again how far apart the economies of major Common Market countries are drifting in the wake of France's economic experiments:

As for agricultural finances, it was unclear at the time of writing whether French farmers would make good their threat of closing the borders for farm

If they did, it would coincide with the tulks between EEC Agriculture Ministers in Brussols on the new prices and between Chancellor Kohl and President Mitterrand in Paris for consultations.

A reform of Common Market finances is growing increasingly urgent. The LiliC budget estimates for 1984 submitted by the European Commission show how little leeway remains.

Pressure is exerted by farm price increases, by bumper agricultural surpluses and by the decline in world market

And that is not even to mention the cost of the EEC's southward enlargement, which will impose a heavy burden on the Common Market's finances

So the European Community's financial problems came increasingly to the fore at the intensive talks held in Gymnich Castle.

They seem stendily more likely to become the local point of debate and the yardstick by which the success of Continued on page 2



A breath of summer air... EEC foreign ministers get away from the conference tables at Gymnich Castle, near Bonn, where they held talks this month.

Andropov and missiles: was he talking hot air after all?

Mr Andropov has now caused doubts about how serious the Soviet Union is about its disarmament

The West initially thought a step in the right direction had been taken when he accepted US demands for warheads and not just missiles to be counted at the Geneva talks on medium-range mis-

But the Soviet Jeader has since made an additional explanation that places a major damper on hopes of genuine Soviet readiness to reduce Russiu's modern missile potential.

Warhead comparisons, he now says, naturally do not mean any reduction in the number of carrier vehicles.

The Soviet Union aims to retain at



CANADIAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL, Edward Schreyer (left) and Bonn President Karl Carstens in Bonn, it is the first time that a Canadian head of state has visited the Federal Republic while holding office, Schreyer, who is accompanied by his wife, is also visiting west Berlin and some of the Federal States. (Photo: Sven Simon)

leust 162 SS-20 systems in European Russia, which is the number maintained

by Britain and France. Preparations are under way to expund the number of missile systems, at present 108, aimed at China and Japan from Soviet Asia.

The 162 SS-20s Mr Andropov says Russla needs whatever happens to ensure Soviet security will thus be capable of covering a good 500 targets in Euro-

The Soviet Union is keen to retain this potential without allowing the Nuto countries in Western Europe at which it is aimed to establish a missile potential of their own. (1) by the inches

It does so even though the SS-20 cannot be compared with the outdated British and French strategic systems, which have only single warheads, are mainly on board nuclear submarines and are not under Nato command either.

Does the Soviet offer perhaps mean that Moscow might be prepared to modify its multiple-warhoud SS-20s and fit the 162 systems with single warhouds instead?.

What will then be done to the others? Will these mobile missiles merely be relocated somewhere near rullway lines (like uil the rest)? Will even more be based in Asia?

The Soviet Union is reductant to answer these queries and contents itself with confusing public opinion, long overtaxed, in the West with all manner of offers.

Is the Soviet propagatida objective to create confusion as part of a campuign to wear down public opinion, as Free Democrat Jürgen Möllemann seems to think?

Scepticism is bound to increase in the wake of the latest Soviet statements, and all Soviet disarmament and arms li-Continued on page 2



WORLD AFFAIRS

Genscher-Colombo European integration plan to be tabled at EEC summit

"European Act" has been drawn Aup for approval at the Stuttgart summit meeting of EEC leaders.

It has been put together on the initiative of Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo.

As a solemn declaration on European Union the document would says Herr Genscher, institutionalise foreign policy

The EEC and the EPC, (European Political Cooperation) two pillars of integration in Western Europe, would be linked. Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl favours the idea.

Whether the declaration will be acclaimed by al member-countries in another matter. Minister of State Alois Mertes, whose expertise has been a great help to Herr Genscher at this tricky level of diplomacy, is only moderate-

The Germans and Italians are dealing with partners whose historical development has been individual and independent, but they cannot close their eyes to the need for agreement in the West on fundamental problems.

In particular, it remains to be seen how Britain and France, traditionally great powers, will react.

Bonn at all events does not intend to be to blame for handling over the chairmanship of the Council of Ministers at the end of June with an idea for integration that has failed.

Too much prestige, including the personal prestige of Herr Genscher, has been invested in the project for Bonn to risk being held responsible.

In the 1970s EPC, the European Political Cooperation agreement, produced various declarations on the Middle East, Namibia and Cambodia. Since

EEC unity

Continued from page 1 Bonn's chairmanship at the EEC will be measured.

This is even more the case now that the Bonn coalltion has failed to arrive ut a clear attitude on proposals made by the European Commission in Brussels,

Herr Genscher set great store by the German-Italian bid to promote political development of the European Community, but the solenin declaration be envisaged has similarly declined in impor-

Eberhard Wisdorff (Hundelsblatt, 16 May 1983)

Disarmament

Continued from page 1 mitation initiatives forfeit credibility as

2 result ... How much more honest and constructive it would be if the experts were, as originally agreed, to come to terms at

Geneva on the basis of reliable data! Instead, hopes are being encouraged bit by bit in speeches and interviews that Moscow has no intention of fulfill-

Peter Seldiliz (Kieler Nachrichten, 14 Mey 1983) 1980 unanimity has also been shown in resolutions on Afghanistan and Poland.

EPC was agreed on 13 years ago to try and unify EEC views on foreign policy issues. The EPC gatherings have also issued

statements on the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, on UN disarmament bids, on nuclear non-proliferation and on various Third World

Security policy cooperation within the BPC framework is strictly political, Military matters are left to Nato.

Herr Genscher told the European Assembly in Strasbourg last month that his "European Act" was in the pipeline. "I shall not be appearing before this Parliament," he told Buro-MPs, "with a joint effort by the Council of Ministers that does not merit being termed a step toward European Union.

He feels a return to majority decisions in the Council of Ministers is essential if it is to be more effective and capable of action.

If he were to gain approval of majority voting he could be sure of a majority in favour of the German-Italian proposals. Mr Pym and M. Cheysson, his British and French opposite numbers, would no longer be in a position to prevent them from being approved.

Otherwise they might be able to do so on the basis of the consensus principle, in effect a right of veto, that has prevail-

It is hard to say whether they will veto the Genscher-Colombo Plan because of disadvantages it might cause to their national policies.

The possibility can certainly not be ruled out, arguably as a sop to anti-Europeuns back home.

Bonn is wondering how the European Act might still be taken over the sticks. Britain and France could possibly be agreed to hold dissenting views in the way that Franco was in 1966 in Luxembourg when the other five BEC countries went over to majority voting.

The second obstacle the declaration has yet to clear is the extension of powers delegated to the European Parliament as envisaged by Herr Genscher and Signor Colombo.

The European Assembly is in future to be given a hearing in its watchdog role, on major international agreements and in connection with prospective new members. If the European Act is approved it could be renewed by the Buropean Parliament five years after it is

It is very doubtful whether the trensfer of such powers to the European Assembly would meet with the approval of all 10 Common Market cou to become a round dozen when Spain and Portugal joint the EEC).

Just before EEC Foreign Ministers met in Gymnich, near Bonn, Herr Genacher outlined in detail what he felt German policy on Europe should be at Gymnich and Stuttgart.

Within Europe, he said the aim must be to press shead with integration to-ward European Union. Existingly, Europe must be suided by the Western community of values.

Comprehensible though this approach might sound, it is extremely difficult to arrive at a consensus amount-

ing to more than mere lip service on major hot spots in world affairs.

An example constantly cited is the Venice resolution on the Middle East approved by the European Council on

In it the nine member-states (as they then were) emphasised that traditional ties with the Middle East made them feel obliged to pluy a special role and take specific action for the suke of

Then came a section in which the right to security of all states in the region, including Israel, was resilirmed, followed by a call for justice for all peoples, including recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Express mention was made of the PLO, which must be allowed to take part in negotiations. This resolution was in keeping with

British, French and Italian intentions, whereas it proved to Germany's disadvantage. Israel accused Bonn of taking part in

an upgrading of the PLO, while Washington made it clear that the Venice resolution ran counter to overriding Western interests.

Britain and France, who were still powerful and, up to a point, nuclear powers, could afford to view the reactions in Washington and Jerusalem with oquanimity.

Yet it remains a fact that cooperation in an institutionally consolidated free tiurope (limited by the results of the Socond World War to Western Europe for the time being) must be reluted to ties with the United States.

Seemed simple

Thirteen yours ago, when the Common Market countries embarked on foreign policy cooperation that has gone by the name of EPC, it looked for a while as though Europe could take its

All it needed to do was to reaffirm Europe's fundamental links with Americu and go shead slowly with the intricate process of integration.

Then nuclear stalemate forced the superpowers to fight wers by proxy in. say, Vietnam and the Middle East. Both were war theatres yet ran no serious risk of escalation to world power confronta-

Washington, London and Moscow had just agreed to nuclear non-prolifeders to the Warsaw Pact to invade Czechoslovakia in August 1968 shook their complicity,

While Washington and Moscow paved the way for talks on limiting stratogic arms, Britain, Ireland, Donmark and, initially, Norway agreed to EEC membership terms in Western Europe.

in Germany the Social and Free Democratic coalition in Bonn was keen to come to terms with Moscow and Warsaw, and at times it was more intent on ties with the East Bloc than with the

At times there was an impression that Europe was in the throos of a rebirth of

old-style nationalism, with his HOME AFFAIRS mitment in Victnam as carly

In Eastern Europe the point official Bonn Spokesman vakia and Rumania, and what Pact forces were sant to the point of the decides to quit Pact forces were sent into Canking to lend "fraternal assistant

dent de Gaulle said it was pair the division of Europe for a letter Stolze has resigned as Bonn the division of Europe for a letter Stolze has resigned as Bonn the has Americans had been to blank Government Spokesman. He has

In the summer of 1968 the replaced by Peter Boenisch.

Gaulle sensed an opportunity face Stolze was appointed last year fluencing world affairs independent been rumours that he would be the United States and the Stole Stole States and the Stole States and the Stole States are stole stole and the States an nt early. Now that he is indeed

While the Johnson adoling the question is: Why wasn't Bocwas concentrating more on so inchosen at the beginning.

Asia than on Europe, in the panisch has been regarded as the trend to break loose of was the choice ever since Helmut Kohl apron-strings seemed to be me the Bundestag election camas Opposition candidate back in

One might not agree with the first trends in world affairs heralds be could be seen every evening togesident Kennedy in the early with Kohl's closest circle of his call for Europe to speak adds.

voice as a partner of Americal then Helmut Schmidt was toppled crises of the day certainly made cautumn by a constructive vote of the day certainly made confidence, it became apparent that It is likewise hard to deny confidence, it became apparent that President de Gaulle the process new Chancellor had not yet made dination in Western Europe Instead of Boenisch, Kohl decided and German politicians may Stolze, the co-publisher of Die Zeit, played a part.

Kohl would have undoubtedly pre-

election cumpaign early this year.

lences to be made. Basically, Bonn

handicap which Stolze perhaps

ol to consider when he accepted the

for example, is the understandable

e not to get the sack. Acting as Cio-

ment Spokesman means a 14-hour king day.

ike Stolze, Boenisch too may find

lure of government and Chancellor

Any estrangement which may have

oped between Boenisch und the

es an attractive proposition.

one big unknown for Stolze.

Played a part.

President de Gaulle's resident de have a journalist familiar with April 1969 certainly made it am and able to get on well with the eliminate setbacks to the processor dents there.

Topean integration.

At the December 1969 Have a set Stolze.

T

in spring 1973 US Secretary is circle of advisors.

Kissinger, having declared is could not complain about the Year of Europe, proposed a protection in Bonn and the Charter.

This proposal fuiled simply too of the clash, currently only too of the clash, currently only too operation, were sincere, ander the Reugan administrative ween America's global republication in the proposal interest and European regional interest and European regional interest in the could pule in significant and the moves he makes, hus a fascination in Bonn and side of the warm atmosphere of mutico-operation, were sincered and in the charter is no doubt that the job of Cochash could pule in significant and the moves he makes, hus a fascinative moves he makes, hus a fascination in Bonn and the moves he makes, hus a fascination in Bonn and the could not complain about the co

of the United States.

It implies no luck of responsable. cultural and political variety of but the job is strenous and nerve-hailed by Jucob Burckhardt in the sing.

19th century to note the urgests Stolze is proud to be able to say that
agreement among EEC companies strictly observed the dividing between his duty to inform the world affuirs,

The alliance with America's plicion the one hand and to make mentury importance, so the last plaganda on the other.

arrive at a European Union last his has certainly been no easy task policy ought to have some seed the face of considerable justling from spite less than satisfactory part of CDU and the hectic mood during rience.

Gerd Resides struggle to forward political self-Rhainischer Merkur/Char

The German Tribus dealy snowball into serious pro-

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published of cooperation with the adjoint of extending named opens of the Federal Republic of the Pederal Republic of the Pederal Republic of the Adjoint of

incellor has been eliminated. adenisch will be well aware of the is and the drawbacks of his new of-

fice, for he and Stolze have been close friends for a long time.

Boenisch was born in Berlin on 4 May, 1927. His mother is Russian. After the war, he studied law and Sla-

vonic studies for a while, before working as local and sports editor for the Allgemeine Zeitung in Berlin, the newspaper issued by the occupying American forces.

He then worked for Newsweek and the New York Times and by 1949 he had worked his way up to editor-inchied of the Schleswig-Holsteinische Tugespost.

In 1956 he was one of the initiators of the teenager magazine Bravo.

In summer 1959 Boenisch joined the Springer publishing house and became editor-in-chief of the daily newspaper Bild in 1961.

In 1965 he also took on the editorship for the Bild am Sountag. ::

Carrente de Mente de la constitución de la constitu

The latest edition ... new Government

the Interior, Gunter Hartkonf; Presi-

dent of the Federal Office for the Pro-

lection of the Constitution, Richard

Meier: and Federal Commissioner for

the Prevention on of Data Abuse, Pro-

is a member of the FDP, who cannot be

said to have leftist leanlings, Meier sym-

puthises with the conservative parties.

Bull is the only SPD man, Hartkopf

Not one of the three replacements is

But party membership was probably just one of the reasons for Zimmer-

Hartkopf, Meier and Bull were all ex-

fessor Hans Peter Bull.

an SPD or FDP man.

mann's new choices.

Spokesmen Peter Boenisch.

Following a reorganisation of the Springer group he was also appointed Secretary to its new Gesellschaft für Publizistik (Association for Journalism).

of a more fundamental political nature. He was recalled from his position of editor-in-chief of Die Welt (which he Of course, there are also special reasons for Stolze's premature departure. has held since 1978) in 1981. In all probability, he underestimated (Bremer Nachrichten, 10 May 1983)

the stress associated with the dual role to be played by a Government Spokes-On the one hand, he is head of the Press and Information Office of the Fe-

n statistical terms, ex-Government

Spokesman, Diether Stolze, in office

for less than eight months, must be

The average Government Spokesman

Viewed less mathematically, however

the latest personnel shift in Bonn would

appear to have less to do with personal

bilities and more to do with decisions

in Bonn, remains in office for about two

classed a failure.

years and three months.

dern! Government, with its stuff of 700; on the other, he must function as a polltical firework-maker, and one careless word can turn into political dynamite. Stolze's personal attitude towards life never really allowed him to meet the demands of such a dual role in the only

way possible: by completely renouncing his private life. In this sense, he was never really the

right man for the job. Another factor: Kohl brought along his old kitchen cabinet, led by Eduard Ackermann, who was known to be matchless in the surefooted way he deals with the Press in Bonn.

As head of the Public Relations Directorate and long-standing confident to the government leader, he was virtually closer to the Chancellor than anyone else.

This kind of thing tends to undermine the prestige of a Spokesman.



Chancellor Kohl (right) explains the decision of Government Spokesman Diether Stolze (left) to resign.

The top Press job makes heavy demands

And yet, irrespective of those personal circumstances, there is a more important reason for the early departures of many Government Spokesmen.

They are increasingly being forced out of their official role of interpreter of government policies into one in which they function as a scapegoat for government slip-ups.

The government policies are all right, it is claimed, it's the poor way in which they are sold which leads to political scibacks.

Bonn's Spokesmen are increasingly becoming "doormats" for the politicians, taking the blame for not being able to convince the public that an uglylooking toad is really a tasty oyster.

Many run into difficulties when they refuse to cross the line between information, backed by tax-payer's money, and propaganda.

Chancellor Kohl himself cannot be accused of treating his Spokesman this way, but quite a few of his party friends

One can only hope that Peter Boenisch has not been chosen purely on account of his reputation as a good salesman of popular press material.

... Hans Peter Schütz (Stuttgerier Nachrichten, 10 May 1983)

🛮 n one fell swoop, Friedrich Zimmer-Three key civil Amann (CSU), Federal Minister of the Interior, has replaced three top civil serservants All three were competent bureaucrats d all had made their own persona mark: State Secretary in the Ministry of are replaced

perts who were often hard to handle. The three newcomers are expected to fit in more smoothly.

"The new Interior State Secretary, ranz Kroppensledt, was President of the Federal Statistical Office.

The new President of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution Heribert Hellenbroich, was the de-Puty.
The new Federal Commissioner for

the Prevention of Data Abuse, Reinhold Baumann, was previously the head of the sub-directorate in the Constitution Directorate of the Interior Ministry.

Baumann gave an indication of the reasons behind Zimmermann's choice when he stated that he intends to keep data protection out of the headlines. His predecessor, Bull, felt it only

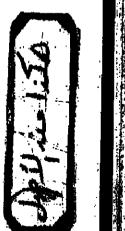
right publicly to point out any shortco-mings in the prevention of data abuse. Zimmermann also found it difficult to forgive Richard Meier for the headlines caused by a car accident in which

he was involved. The Federal Minister for the Interior will have to wait and see if the newcomers come up to his expectations.

For, after all, good civil servants must take into account the interests of the citizens at large and not just those of it particular minister, particularly in the data abuse post.

He can only then satisfy the demands of his office if he gains the confidence of the public.

(Frankfuiter Rundschau, 13 May 1983)



THE HITLER DIARIES

Reporter sacked, editors resign over forgeries

The Hitler diaries are false. The German Federal Archives in Koblonz examined examples and announced within 48 hours that they are forgeries. The magazine Stern which produced the documents, parts of which they have already published, have sacked a leading figure involved in the issue, reporter Gerd Heldemann, and two of the three editors-in-chief. Peter Koch and Felix Schmidt, have resigned. Stern has asked the state prosecutor to investigate Heldemann, who has repeatedly refused to disclose the source of the documents. Stern now says it doubts whether the source even exists. It siso says Heidemann might have "enriched" himself through the deal, which cost the magazine somewhere between DM8m and DM10m, depending on whose estimate is taken.

The diarles of Adolf Hitler are a A hoax. But now the witchhunt goes on to find out who, why and where.

In a brief statement issued by the publishers of Stern, Gruner & Jahr, in Hamburg, the resignation of two editors-in-chief, Peter Koch and Felix Schmidt, was announced.

The statement is signed by the chairman of Gruner & Jahr's board of managing directors, Gerd Schulte-Hillen, who it is claimed himself had a hand in the whole affair.

The Hamburg publishing house is now busy carrying out repair work on the next issue of Stern, calming down its angry journalists and paving the way for further "consequences".

Peter Koch had to be called back to Germany from the United States, where he was still conducting background research on the diaries together with the son of Hitler's former deputy, Rudolf

The reporter behind the affair, Gerd Heidemann, was somewhere in Bayaria,

The planned next instalment of the diarios will be replaced by the story behind their forgery. It's a case of trying to make money out of a flop.

As Henri Nannen, the publisher, points out: "We shall be trying to uncover the story behind this these forgeries, and I real mean uncover".

departments...

ing the war and handed back since.

main functions were to:

found on Federal territory,

During its first years, the Archives'

Put into archives all existing mate-

rial from the former Reich material

 Gather material on the activities of The bureau that former German Reich authorities and of the Wehrmacht. exposed a fraud Look after and register the mate-

rial confiscated by the Allies during the war and handed back since. the Federal Archives in Koblenz, According to the rules of procedure of the Federal ministers, those records

which has declared the alleged Stem Hitler diaries to be forgeries, which are older than 30 year can be was established in 1953. used for research purposes, providing the Federal government has not orderjob is to collect, order and scientifically evaluate records passed on ed otherwise. from the Federal government and its

This Federal body has now become the central archives institution of the The Archives was a central Federal Republic of Germany.

collecting-point for material seized by The information stored in the stockthe three western Allies from the offirooms are accessible both to scientists ces and departments of the Nazis durand the public.

There are more than 70 kilometres of files, 52 million metres of documentary and feature films and about 1.2 million photos.

(Mannhelmer Morgen, 9 May 1983)

But Stern reporters are now wonder-

ing who is going to believe them now. "The only thing we're going to uncover is what date it is tomorrow", they said. Up until the afternoon of 6 May

lookers. Yet gradually it became apparent that too much work had been carried out without sufficient precautions.

the journalists seemed to be mere on-

Gerd Heldemann, who had offered his material to the editors-in-chief, had not apparently named the names of his sources right up until the actual publi-Cation deadline

Herr Schulte-Hillen only discovered name after exerting "psychological pressure" on Heidemann,

By this time, however, the millions of marks for the story had already been handed over. By evening, publisher Nannen had to admit defeat: "I feel that we have every reason to feel ashamed in front of our readers."

Nannen, who up to this time had been most restrained, still assured the public that the journalists responsible had checked the authenticity of the fake diaries as best they could.

He then drifted into the jargon of duy-to-day routine as he spoke about the marketing aspects of such alleged

He pointed out that, after all, Ade-

Tt now seems incredible that Stern was Athreatening to print this freshly-written Hitler volume for volume for fifteen months.

Presumably, the historians were then expected to pick up the morsels and ruminate on them.

Now's the time for questions to be asked: is it really so easy for the media to create such an event and manipulate the reading public?

Isn't the way in which German TV stations are automatically taken in by a story which is not verificable and present discussions on the subject an open invitation to potential forgers?

The fact that for dramaturgical reasons the British right-wing historian, David Irving, was asked to take part in such a discussion must certainly have brought a smile to the faces of Germany's right-wing extremists.

not be dragged into the increduilty.

Serious thought must be given to the

not easily compared with other media.

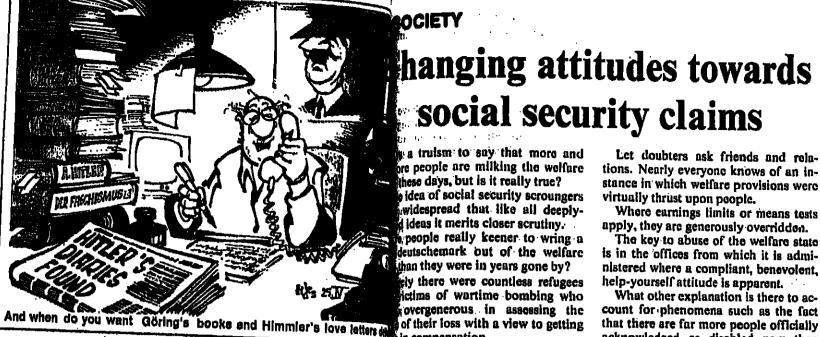
on a positive image. Another aspect which

It is a marvellous money-maker for the Bertelsmann group of companies, to which the Stern publishing house Gru-

ideal conditions for an attitude that you can buy anything that's going and find

Very often, however, it means that you only think in terms of what you can actually see.

In the Heidemann/Hitler case, however this mood itself would not have



greater pressure to make sun

did not slip away.

it is so expensive.

fore the start of publication have revealed themselves to be inadequate."

yet in any way explained how a magazine like Stern could be fooled in such a

Heldemann is a good reporter but he is also a controversial figure — his links to former Nazi leading lights were known not to be purely journalistic.

It would seem that the Stern manage-

nauer and Kissinger had written their memoires, sold them for a great deal of money and allowed them to be marketed. Saturday, 7 May, then saw some heavy backtracking by both the publish-

ing house and the editors. The authenticity tests conducted be-

None of the official statements have

means for

An "event", both artificial und fake, became a huge issue for the media.

The grotesque thing is that most of the interest was shown in this affair after Storn had been forced by public opinion to carry out a belated examination into the authenticity of the alleged

What Stern did cannot, of course, he generalised. The editorial staff would appear to have been left in the dark most of the time, the real decisions being made higher up the scale.

The staff have asked their readers to forgive them in the hope that they will

reasons behind the affair. Stern, a million-selling "popular"

magazine, is a mass medium which is Its behaviour and its content is more dependent on successful marketing than

different is its huge staff and financial

ner & Jahr AG belongs.

In such an atmosphere, there is the anything you want.

been enough to move the millions need-

social security claims a truism to say that more and

ore people are milking the welfare ese days, but is it really true? idea of social security scroungers widespread that like all deeplyideas it merits closer scrutiny. people really keener to wring a

utschemark out of the welfare than they were in years gone by? elv there were countless refugees tims of wartime bombing who overgenerous in assessing the of their loss with a view to getting in compensation.

many's former Eastern territories ment was subject to a variety whave had their fair share of estates res with regard to Hitler's disk. farms with first-rate arable land

res with regard to Hitler's diag. farms with first-rate arable land It had been looking for a big spastures.

months. It has been pipped a fut there were not anywhere near as by other magazines on others by as the number for which compentives, for example, offered was applied for in the post-war ments on the wheelings and to be the surface of the Neue Helmat trade uning than people in poor health were But Der Spiegel was first.

Stern also missed the surface and qualify for a small pension. rounding the Flick group of that was how it was then and there is The fact that other magnificesson to expect it to be much difficults in the littler documents with a land of the surface of the surface anything clse to be the greater pressure to make surface.

Vity be suprised? It is surely a "healinstinct to try and capitalise on provisions, carning for oneself and 's family the maximum profit at the

ed for the story had the top and it used to be a matter of the fruits of Bertelsmann not been motive forest, of venison and fish; now it is attitude that commercial supplies harvest of welfare legislation. Deriv-

be encouraged at all costs.

It certainly, therefore, domining the viewed as no mean aptitude. If there is any difference between and now in the way in which the discovery' with doubts, pairs and now in the way in which the little state is exploited, then it is less fare state is exploited, then it is less This busic upproach to the law has changed, and with it of efficiency, would indicate the prevails among government and torical or political implications. of the recipients than of the donors.

Thinking only went as far a polder people will remember what it tion figures and licensing police is to be like. Claimants were viewed. The most dangerous aspect in histrust. There were no free hand-gantic flop is the blind faith and no-one got anything for nothing decisions.

the decision-makers in the property industrial of the property industrial of the property industrial of the state and their role to which can only be described as the extent as that of preventing exhibits and disturbing aspect whole affair is the way is property was "launched" without the work of the state and their role to which can only be described as a later of welfare provisions.

A second disturbing aspect was invalids had endless trouble in story was "launched" without the way in the welfare departments and or historical scruptes, blinded sort to certify and acknowledge prospect of becoming an interest of disability. Hundreds of thousands sensation and gaining power of preals were filed, media, historians and indeed to the state and their role to which can only be described as a later of the state and their role to which can only be described as a later of welfare provisions.

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media, historians and indeed be low different it is today. The men Women who administer welfare fa-There is something frighted es no longer feel they are the claithe fact that somebody could this is a change for the better but it scraps of paper can change it have drawbacks. There can be no

of Nazi history.

In an exciting and clevely are state is due in no small measure analysis on Hitler, unother had obliging attitude taken by those time the British specialist of the saminister it.

affairs, J.P. Stern of Oxford, and they are increasingly motivated by any new biographical details and coulook that prompts the small have meant any great adjust the property of the small states of the small states of the small states of the small states of what Hitler was really like the small states of rejecting unwarranted been eternally whitewashed by the states of the small stat

Let doubters ask friends and relations. Nearly everyone knows of an instance in which welfare provisions were virtually thrust upon people.

Where earnings limits or means tests apply, they are generously overridden.

The key to abuse of the welfare state in the offices from which it is administered where a compliant, benevolent, help-yourself attitude is apparent.

What other explanation is there to account for phenomena such as the fact that there are far more people officially acknowledged as disabled now than there were after the war?

How else is one to account for the constant increase in the number of disability pensions? Last year one new pensioner in two retired early on health

The general public's bill of health has certainly not undergone a drastic de-

Pension funds, doctors and welfare legislation are no longer as strict as they used to be in authorising a disability pension.

Wherever you look there seems to be a well-meaning collusion by the general public and welfare state officials to the welfare state's financial detriment.

The main consideration is no longer how to rule out unwarranted claims but how to lend a helping hand. Those who prefer, for reasons of pride or an uneasy conscience, not to make use of welfare provisions are viewed as either snobs or

Officials still labour under the delusion that there are several million people entitled to social security facilities who for one reason or another fail to

The fact is that there is no-one left to protect the welfare state from exploitation. Everyone takes a dip and generousiv hands out what isn't his to share, let alone claim.

Outsiders such as lawyers, doctors and the trade unions join in the fray, supplying expertise and legal arguments for entitlement. Why not, after all?

No-one wants to see a return to the authoritarian state of old, when claimants were treated like beggars. The obliging attitude taken by civil servants nowadays is just as it should be.

They are absolutely right in not just signing rejection slips but also telling people what their rights are.

But the other side of the coin must not be forgotten. The public coffers are open to all and there is no-one left to protect them from:abuse.

How are we to resolve the dilemma and retain the "civil" civil servant while stemming the tide of financial claims on the welfare state?

Welfare legislation seems the only answer. It at least must be made a little less obliging. Welfare entitlement must be specified; administrative leeway must be limited.

There must be no compunction in introducing means tests and income levels above which entitlement ceases.

Let civil servants by all means remain civil but they must be more strictly regulated in their opportunities of being overgenerous with money that isn't theirs to hand out without let or hindrance.

Arno Surminski (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Doutschland, 9 May 1983)

A case for cut-price everything for the unemployed

X7 hy is it that pensioners, students and the disabled pay half-price or a reduced rate for all sorts of services when the unemployed have to puy the

The growing number of people out of work enjoy no concessions at the opera of the public baths, on public transport or telephone bills or TV licence fees.

Yet many pensioners are much better off than the unemployed.

The Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, Johannes Rau, has taken the logical step of extending fare concessions on public transport in the Rhine and Ruhr regions to the jobless.

A growing number of people are out of work through no fault of their own, and they are likely to stay unemployed for a longer period.

Many cinemas sell cut-price tickets to people on the dole. Some cases even sell them cut-price cups of coffee, Soccer clubs offer cut-price tickets.

But how do you prove you're out of work? This problem is solved in various ways. At Borussia Mönchengladbach, the Bundesligh soccer club, you need only to ask for a cut-price ticket at the turnstile.

While what people say is accepted for a single ticket, the club is still wondering how to cope with the problem when a specer fan who says he is on the dole applies for a season ticket.

A special identity card for the unemployed has yet to be introduced, and no-one is keen on the idea, which brings back memories of the Weimar Republic and the Depression.

There need be no problem for people who get unemployment benefit. They are sent paperwork confirming their eligibility. But what about students or university graduates who are unable to find

They can sign on at the labour exchange but that is no guarantee of a job, and as for unemployment benefit, you don't qualify until you have been in employment (and paying unemployment insurance) for a specified period.

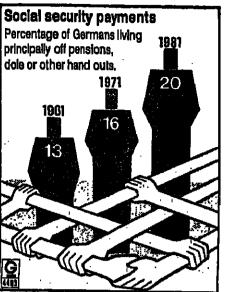
So unemployed graduates who are caught in this particular trap qualify only for social security, and tht makes them even worse off than people drawing unemployment benefit.

The problem has so far been solved only in West Berlin, where the 80,000 unemployed have long qualified for cut-price tickets on public transport.

A card that entitles them to cut-price tickets is issued on presentation of notification of eligibility for unemployment benefit by the labour exchange and a form from the bearer's bank that he is getting a regular dole cheque.

Those who aren't but still don't have a job can present a special form issued by their registration officer at the labour exchange. Twelve thousand people have so far done so.

Peter Thelen (Handeliblatt, 4 May (983)



It's harder for girls to find apprenticeships

irls who apply for apprenticeships Tare rejected twice as often as boys, says the Federal Labour Office in Nuremberg, which has: launched an advertising campaign to persuade employers to give more school-leavers a chance.

The advertisements feature photographs of youngsters who have failed so far in their bid to find an employer who will hire them for a two- or three-year term as an apprentice.

The Nuremberg authority notes, in connection with the campaign that more girls are sent rejection slips despite the fact that they are usually better prepared for the apprenticeship they have in mind.

This claim is made on the basis of research by Hermine Kraft and Gerhard Engelbrech, who work for a research unit attached to the Nuremberg authori-

As a rule, they find, girls take particularly good care to ensure they are well qualified for the job training they are interested in.

They also apply to more prospective employers than boys do and are readier to consider something other than what

they originally envisaged. Oirls are more willing to accept any apprenticeships available at the labour exchange. On average they have better grades and higher educational qualifications than boys on the lookout for similar jobs.

Yet despite having prepared more intensively for their prospective jobs. Kraft and Engelbrech say, girls are less successful than boys in their quest for an apprenticeship.

This is true of boys and girls who leave school - Haupt- or Realschule at either 15 or 16.

One girl in four who leaves school at 15 tails to find an apprenticeship. Th figure is twice as high as the number of boys in this category.

Twenty-two per cent of girls who leave school at 16 are unsuccessful, as against 13 per cent of boys.

Girls are more heavily dependent on any help the labour exchange can provide in their bids to find a job at which they will be trained.

One boy in two who left school at 15 in 1977 succeeded in finding an apprenticeship with the help of parents, friends and relations,

But only one girl in three found un apprenticeship in this way.

(Frankfuster Rundschau, 6 May 1983)



What the hoax German media

FINANCE

Small town, big stakes: the heavyweights meet at Williamsburg

The one-horse town of Williamsburg, about 200 kilometres from Washington and with a population of 11,000, has never been what you could call a magnet for tourists.

But the end of this month 5,000 to 6,000 journalists from all over the world will gather for the economic summit meeting of the seven most important western industrialised nations. Topics are the international econo-

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Both President Reagan and Chancelfor Kohl agree that the main aim will be to strengthen the already discernible recovery of the international economy.

What is needed is closer co-ordination and the Chancellor said he hopes that Williamsburg will provide "a signal of confidence and optimism".

The Minister of Economic Affairs, Count Otto Lambsdorff, would like to see a further impetus for the "new market-economy based offensive which is unmistakeably emerging on both sides of the Atlantic".

Such hopes are not new. They have accompanied the summit meeting ever since the first one was held in 1975.

At that time, the French President, Cliscard d'Estaing, invited the heads of government of the USA, Britain, Japan, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany

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stations, to be built by German firms.

Brezhnev, himself visited Bonn,

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and France to join him at the custle of Rambouillet, near Paris.

The final declaration referred to "the recovery of our economies and the reduction in the waste of human labour as a result of unemployment" as the main tasks facing the governments of these countries.

The urgency of these tasks has not lessened since that first meeting. The situation has worsened.

Today, the European Community alone has 12 million unemployed and the danger of internationally chronic economic weaknesses has still not been

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Of course, they cannot. Yet the now traditional institution of annual toplevel consultations has undoubtedly become an effective instrument for enabling a greater degree of joint co-ordina-

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State and government k he taxpayer more than a million pressed their concern at the I'an hour. Tons of food are desthe successive vast incressi ces, which was in no ways the parts of the world are starving.
market conditions.

phacks are accepted and changes to keep prices stable, yet people

They underlined a fact of in other areas of policy, but not in it would seem, is now being the policy.
the Opec countries themselms there really no ulternative to the they have realised the limit light marathon meetings in Brussels power:

"The fact is that the intermediate demonstrations by farmers, the countries of the free world, the slogans and political black-ducing countries and the main? The answer is, probably, no. ducing developing countries to history of the EEC is at the same dependent. They must help the history of never-ending quarif they wish to guarantee per about its expensive agricultural economic development and relies and the acompanying political. The realisation of this hercossions.

seem to be the due reward to be out-and-out Europeans still resistance shown by the carears.

sistance shown by the sevent dustrialised nations.

"Politics is like drilling i

This classic definition by

planks of wood; you need a Just what the German sociologist and come of treasury Continued on page? doesn't need

Vest.
This dispute is not likely be BEC Commission proposals to res-

arrangement which is intended flow, Brussels expects him to counfor the time being.

It has agreed that the miliar Federal Republic to pay a further gic relevance of any particular than or DM4bn to the EEC a year.

will be the decisive critical three's a comparison to give an idea against exporting it to the interest and of money involved.

countries. The Cocom list will be reduction of grants for school-larly examined.

Businesses are still uncertain the BEC cannot expect to enjoy unliquarrel can break out again at all growth, said Stoltenberg, and In some cases, this will have also learn to come to terms with

two months of this year (+ 457 the European Community is facing a cannot be projected on an analytical inancial problem. The next For one thing, the supplied Months may already see it threaten-pipeline are in full awing at the law insolvency due to the record har-and for another there will be a last year and the unfavourable de-

that is, by all ten governments. he respective finance ministers must face up to the responsibility for the

Huns fürged his model the financial framework of the

son why France torpedoed the principle of majority decisons in the Council of They finally managed to push through their demand of a right to veto

in cases where "vital national interests" are at stake (the Luxembourg compremise). This was certainly an uneasy compro-

member too well the so-called "policy

of the empty chair" practised by Gene-

National prestige was the main rea-

ral de Gaulle during the mid-sixtics,

the squabbling continues

mise which has dogged many European nitiatives ever since.

Attempts to change the Community's labour policy, to reform the financing of the Community budget, to help the ailing steel industry, or to develop some kind of joint foreign policy have all failed due to the principle of unanimity.

The ageless dispute over a common fisheries policy would have long since been solved had it not been for the compromise in Luxembourg.

promised Spain's Prime Minister, Feli-

Crises in the BEC are always marked by the same structures and symptoms.

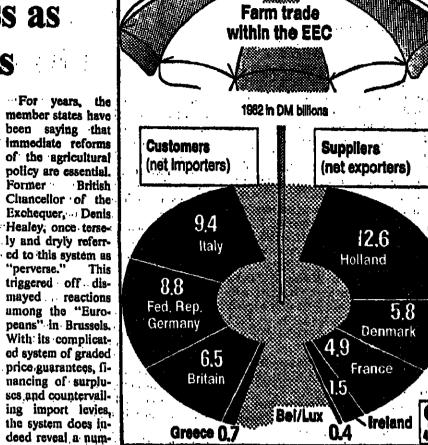
ber of inconsisten-Just a few days ago, Chancellor Kohl

oe Gonzalez that he would support, Spain's efforts to join the Community. And the Chancellor knows only too well that this membership will not be free of charge.

The discussions on money for the EEC must, therefore, initially be carried out in Bonn.

The Chancellor and his Foreign Minister would like to buy Lady Europe a new dress, but Finance Minister Stoltenberg is not yet willing to open his

(Stuttearter Zeltung, 6 May 1983)



cies. The negotiations, once referred to us a kind of poker, are usually characterised by tough wheeling and dealing.

Josef Erti, who was the longest-serving EEC Minister of Agriculture, can tell us a thing or two about goings-on in

In a recent radio programme he described one of the all-night sessions: "My colleague, Jacques Chirac, was always out to get that little bit extra for the French! I remember once, after long negotiations, with the sun beginning to rise, how he insisted on a 'negative corrective' with regard to the problem of milk. If someone were to ask me today what this means, I just couldn't give him on answer.

This example underlines the prestige involved in such negotiations.

European policies are very often the extended arm of national domestic poli-

The minister carrying out the negotiations is under constant pressure to bring a good result back home.

Klaus von Dohnanyi felt what it was like to come back without success after he had agreed to accept the British demand for a budgetary compensation

four years ago..... He got a proper hiding when he got back home and was accused of having sacrificed billions of marks.

The "devaluation" countries - for example. Prance -- have to accept a nogative import countervailing levy.

Their experts are levied by about eight per cent, for example, at the Ger-Continued on page 9

Proposal to hit member states for bigger share of VAT

from member states.

stead of the current one per cent. For the Federal Republic of Germany, this would mean finding DM3bn more a year. It now pays DM14.8bn a year to

Nevertheless, Bonn's share of financ-

Brussels expects a final decision in

that spending on agricultural would increase faster than expected. It was right. Expenditure has increased much faster than revenue.

of Ministers give a clear signal by coming to a decision on the prices of agri-

traditional trade relations with trading

An expansion of the community's own financial resources will not change this basic approach to solving the pro-

As a temporary measure to establish a better budgetary balance the Commission suggests diversifying resources.

It says a section of the resources resulting from value added tax must be subjected to an adjustment mechanism.

The Commission presupposes that the present sources of income will re-The customs duties resulting from the

ECSC treaty ought to be included in the community's general budget and not represent a separate item. A fixed repayment contribution no

longer appears appropriate. The Commission therefore suggests

tht this contribution should on no socount exceed 10 per cent.

It feels that VAT should remain the keystone for the financial autonomy of the Community.

if the need arises, the increase to 1.4 per cent should be backed by further increases of 0.4 per cent each time.

As long as agricultural accounts for the main part of community spending, the community's revenue should be diversified.

As a transitional solution, the Com-

mission suggests that part of the VAT revenue should be covered as variable for agriculture, which have up to now accounted for 66 per cent of the total budget, are reduced to 33 per cent.

The variable VAT amounts should be fixed within a number of indicators.

The complicated nature of the expressions used shows how difficult it is for the Commission to make progress in this field.

Each member country should in future be assessed according to its own prosperity level and its share of the net community surplus will reflect the dynamics and the profitability of its own economy.

- ---- - .

(Frankfurter Altzemeine Zeitung . (Br Deutschland, 6 May 1983)

Hopes build over increasing trade with Soviet Union

the construction of the Siberian pipeli-Just before the invasion of Afghanismid-seventies for political and economic reasons but is to be revived by retan, there was talk of billions of marks versing the direction of the flow of elecin orders, but German firms have hardly noticed any difference.

The Federal Republic is now to become a supplier of electricity.

In view of the present discussions on onergy policy in the Federal Republic this sort of speculation would seem better suited for a pub discussion than serious political consideration.

The American reports of extending natural gas supplies to Siberia belong in

This project was buried during the the same category, What the West exports to the East Bloc \$US billions motor vehicles Industrial '∶gooda ₁ products 'Chemical Produce Machinery products USA motor i Farm vehicles : produce Total 191

brown-coal fields in Kansk-Atschinsk. At least, they are know to exist.

lift is also known, that transporting this material would not be economical; It

Talks about this with German firms have been going on for five years and it

priority list. However, it is not likely to be tackled until the 1990s, although it is already a

Soviet diplomats and newspapers too are again resorting to the old stick and carrot method:

medium-range missiles.

West trade, and that the aggravation of the present climate will in turn lead to a worsening of such trade relations. However, there is general agreement

nomy.

there will be a fundamental change in this approach. Those involved in trade with the East Bloo are therefore more concerned

There would seem to be more meut to speculations concerning the huge

would have to be refined on the spot.

may well move up a ped on the Soviet

welcome topic for discussion.

They are training their sights on the coming economic summit in Williamsburg and the deployment of American

The suggestion is made that the policy of detente led to an upswing in East-

that the exchange of goods began to flourish after the Bast Bloc had ceased to regard foreign trade as a mere stopgap to compensate for its own bottleneck situations and opened up its eco-

... Up to now, there are no signs that

main topic at the coming we three community financing.
high-level meeting, Cocom, to know, he's been trying to save dinuting. Committee for beymark he can to stop dobt from ristrade, has managed to com

inrly examined.

larly examined.

However, the fundamental deeps at home, dealt with a sum of ces between the Americans of at DM240m.

hand and the Western Europe bottenberg had already stated his Japanese on the other with replacement the proposal during the importance of East-West tracks and Savings Banks annual meeting main.

that trade will stick to its probable and that its further developed

not be marked by surprises.

One businessman involved in the process of these decisions.

One businessman involved in the expected to comWest trade described business in the membership negotiations with

fects on actual trade, but not see that growth rates. This sounds reasoThe increase in West General, but it doesn't help solve the prowith the Soviet Union during these. and for another there will be a partial year and the unravourable doing the carnings by the Soviets of the sound of international agricultural oil sales.

This is likely to force the fall increases in costs.

Union to reduce its ordering at these costs, however, are the result of the West. Everything would seem to

The EEC Commission has drawn up Dians to change the financing of the Community. Its main proposal is to levy a larger share of value added tax

ing the community budget would drop slightly from 28 per cent to 27 per cent, The Commissions's proposal must be

about two years. The Commission says that BBC just doesn't have enough money. There has been a noticeable încrease în agriculturai spending over the past few months.

cultural products.

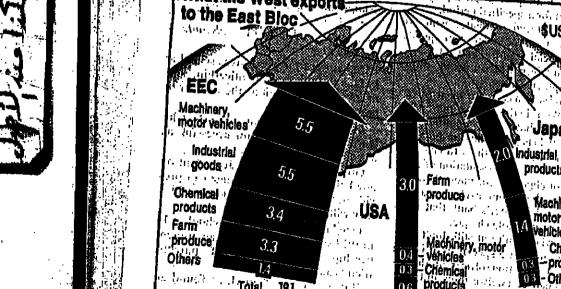
The Commission said in June 1981

It wants to receive 1.4 per cent in-

accepted by the national parliaments.

The Commission expects the Council

It will not hesitate to make further suggestions if farm expenditure is not justified by either the internal needs of the community or the maintenance of



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Farm '

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4.7

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termined resistance to such pi
topments followed the stood
price increases in 1979/80.

State and government know that the company of the control of t

State and government ka pressed their concern at the taxpayer more than a million the successive vast increase it to keep prices at the ces, which was in no way was parts of the world are starving. backs are accepted and changes They underlined a fact of the in other areas of policy, but not in

They underlined a fact or magnitude.

It would seem, is now being the policy.

the Opec countries themselves, there really no alternative to the they have realised the limit light marathon meetings in Brussels exembourg, the hefty and often vio-

"The fact is that the index demonstrations by farmers, the countries of the free world, it lies slogans and political black-ducing countries and the making? The answer is, probably, no. ducing developing countries it history of the EEC is at the same dependent. They must help on the history of never-ending quarif they wish to guarantee probables and the acompanying political the realisation of this first statement.

The realisation of this first statement is but and out Europeans still resistance shown by the savence.

sistance shown by the seven dustrialised nations.

"Politics is like drilling in Just what the planks of wood; you need a Just what the und a good eye at the same in a like to be a like

This classic definition by German sociologist and comment treasury Continued on page?

about the scrapping going a

dinuting Committee for l

trade, has managed to com

for the time being.

larly examined.

compromise in Luxembourg. by the same structures and symptoms.

the squabbling continues

mise).

initiatives ever since.

member too well the so-called "policy

of the empty chair" practised by Gene-

son why France torpedoed the principle

of majority decisons in the Council of

through their demand of a right to veto

in cases where "vital national interests"

are at stake (the Luxembourg compro-

This was certainly an uneasy compro-

mise which has dogged many European

They finally managed to push

National prestige was the main rea-

ral de Gaulie during the mid-sixties.

Just a few days ago, Chancellor Kohl promised Spain's Prime Minister, Feline Gonzalez that he would support, Spain's efforts to join the Community. And the Chancellor knows only too well that this membership will not be

free of charge. The discussions on money for the EEC must, therefore, initially be carried

The Chancellor and his Foreign Minister would like to buy Lady Europe a new dross, but Finance Minister Stoltenberg is not yet willing to open his

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 6 May 1983)

mayed 🕆 Attempts to change the Community's among the "Eurolabour policy, to reform the financing peans" in Brussels. of the Community budget, to help the With its complicatailing steel industry, or to develop some ed system of graded kind of joint foreign policy have all fail-. price guarantees, financing of surplu-

The ageless dispute over a common fisheries policy would have long since been solved had it not been for the

Crises in the EEC are always marked

ed due to the principle of unanimity.

1982 in DM billions member states have been saying that immediate reforms Customers Suppliers of the agricultural (net importers) (net exporters) policy are essential Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis 9.4 Healey, once terse 12.6 ly and dryly referred to this system as Holland 'perverse." triggered off disreactions Fed. Rep. Germany Denmark France Britain ses and countervailreland G ing import levies, Bel/Lux the system does in-Greece 0.7 deed reveal a num-

Farm trade

within the EEC

ber of inconsistencics. The negotiations, once referred to as a kind of poker, are usually characterised by tough wheeling and dealing.

Josef Ertl. who was the longest-serving EEC Minister of Agriculture, can tell us a thing or two about goings-on in

In a recent radio programme he described one of the all-night sessions: "My colleague, Jacques Chirac, was always out to get that little bit extra for the French! I remember once, after long negotiations, with the sun beginning to rise, how he insisted on a negative corrective' with regard to the problem of milk. If someone were to ask me today what this means, I just couldn't give him an an**swer."**

This example underlines the prestige involved in such negotiations.

European policies are very often the extended arm of national domestic poli-

The minister carrying out the negotiations is under constant pressure to bring a good result back home.

Klaus von Dohnanyl felt what it was like to come back without success after he had agreed to accept the British demand for a budgetary compensation four years ago.

He got a proper hiding when he got back home and was accused of having sucrificed billions of marks.

The "devaluation" countries example. France -- have to accept a nogative import countervalling lovy.

Their exports are levied by about eight per cent, for example, at the Ger-

Hopes build over increasing trade with Soviet Union

the construction of the Siberian pipelimid-seventies for political and econo-Just before the invasion of Afghanismic reasons but is to be revived by retan, there was talk of billions of marks versing the direction of the flow of elecin orders, but German firms have hard-

The Federal Republic is now to become a supplier of electricity.

In view of the present discussions on energy policy in the Federal Republic this sort of speculation would seem better suited for a pub discussion than serious political consideration.

The American reports of extending natural gas supplies to Siberia belong in the same category,

produce

Total 4.3

···**\$US** billions

Japan:

products.

Machiner

Chemical

hotor

m-Total

There would seem to be more meat to speculations concerning the huge brown-coal fields in Kansk-Atschinsk. At least, they are know to exist.

ilt is also known that transporting this material would not be economical. It would have to be refined on the spot. Talks about this with German firms

have been going on for five years and it may well move up a ped on the Soviet priority list. However, it is not likely to be tackled until the 1990s, although it is already a

welcome topic for discussion. Soviet diplomats and newspapers too

are again resorting to the old stick and They are training their sights on the

coming economic summit in Williamsburg and the deployment of American medium-range missiles.... The suggestion is made that the poli-

cy of detents led to an upswing in East-West trade and that the aggravation of the present climate will in turn lead to a worsening of such trade relations.

However, there is general agreement that the exchange of goods began to flourish after the Bast Bloc had ceased to regard foreign trade as a mere stop. gap to compensate for its own bottlenack situations and opened up its economy a the archer of

in Up to now, there are no signs that there will be a fundamental change in this approach, Those involved in trade with the East

Bloc, are therefore more concerned

Everything would seem to that trade will stick to its present and that its further developed

not be marked by surprises. Attequences of these decisions.

One businessman lavolved by trustels cannot be expected to comWest trade described business and membership negotiations with

main topic at the coming sum the community financing.
high-level meeting, Cocom, the shome, he's been trying to save mark he can to stop debt from risurrangement which is intended flow, Brussels expects him to counfor the time being.

It has agreed that the mility rederal Republic to pay a further gie relevance of any particular fibrar DM4bn to the EEC a year. will be the decisive criterion tire's a comparison to give an idea against exporting it to the Fibrary and the sum of money involved. countries. The Cocom list will be reduction of grants for school-larly examined.

doesn't need

This dispute is not likely by BEC Commission proposals to res-

nance Minister Gerhard Stolten-

larly examined.

However, the fundamental divers at home, dealt with a sum of ces between the Americans of the DM240m.

hand and the Western Europe blenberg had already stated his Japanese on the other with repetings about the proposal during the importance of Eust-West track man Savings Banks annual meeting main.

main.

Businesses are still uncertained asystages.

Businesses are still uncertained by days ago.

In some cases, this will have a discontinuous and stollenberg, and in some cases, this will have a discontinuous and it also learn to come to terms with fects on actual trade, but not got the growth rates. This sounds reasonable the Soviet Union deniate the sounds of this years to the pro-

two months of this year (+ 45 pt the European Community is feeing a cannot be projected on an analytical distances. The second For one thing, the supplied months may already see it threaten-pipeline are in full swing at the spinsolvency due to the record har-and for another there will be a last year and the unfavourable dein the earnings by the Soviets of spenent of international agricultural oil sales.

This is likely to force the sal increases in costs.

Union to reduce its ordering to the costs, however, are the result of the West.

sions made by the Council of Mi-ier, that is, by all ten governments. he respective finance ministers must face up to the responsibility for the

Hans-fürgen Me Hended the financial framework of the

The EEC Commission has drawn up L plans to change the financing of the Community. Its main proposal is to levy a larger share of value added tax from member states.

It wants to receive 1.4 per cent instead of the current one per cent. For the Federal Republic of Germany, this would mean finding DM3bn more a year. It now pays DM14.8bn a year to

Nevertheless, Bonn's share of financing the community budget would drop slightly from 28 per cent to 27 per cent.

The Commissions's proposal must be accepted by the national parliaments. Brussels expects a final decision in about two years. The Commission says that EEC just

doesn't have enough money. There has been a noticeable increase in agricultural spending over the past few months. The Commission said in June 1981

that spending on agricultural would incrosse faster than expected. It was right. Expenditure has increased much faster than revenue.

The Commission expects the Council of Ministers give a clear signal by coming to a decision on the prices of agricultural products.

It will not hesitate to make further suggestions if farm expenditure is not justified by either the internal needs of the community or the maintenance of the Community.

Proposal to hit member states for bigger share of VAT

traditional trade relations with trading

An expansion of the community's own financial resources will not change this basic approach to solving the pro-

As a temporary measure to establish a better budgetary balance the Commission suggests diversifying resources. It says a section of the resources re-

subjected to an adjustment mechanism. The Commission presupposes that

the present sources of income will remain the same. The customs duties resulting from the ECSC treaty ought to be included in the

community's general budget and not represent a separate item. A fixed repayment contribution no

longer appears appropriate. The Commission therefore suggests tht this contribution should on no account exceed 10 per cent.

It feels that VAT should remain the keystone for the financial autonomy of

If the need arises, the increase to 1.4 per cent should be backed by further increases of 0.4 per cent each time.

As long as agricultural accounts for the main part of community spending, the community's revenue should be di-

As a transitional solution, the Commission suggests that part of the VAT revenue should be covered as variable contributions until the guarantee figures for agriculture, which have up to now accounted for 66 per cent of the total budget, are reduced to 33 per cent.

The variable VAT amounts should be fixed within a number of indicators.

The complicated nature of the expressions used shows how difficult it is for the Commission to make progress in this field.

Each member country should in future be assessed according to its own prosperity level and its share of the net community surplus will reflect the dynamics and the profitability of its own

> (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung (Or Deutschland, 6 May 1983)



Time is fast running out for the US and Soviet delegations at the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles in

If they fail to reach agreement the West will go ahead at the end of the year with missile modernisation plans that have been in the pipeline since the end of 1979.

The first new US missiles will then be scheduled for installation in five Western European countries, including the Federal Republic of Germany.

In December 1979 Nato gave itself four years in which to negotiate a missile agreement with the Soviet Union in

Time will soon run out, and what will happen when the first Pershing 2 missiles arrive in Germany? This is a question both supporters and opponents of missile modernisation are asking.

They all make a livelihood out of converting differences of opinion into major clashes, whoreas what is needed now is to find out what views are held in common, and not where the differen-

This is as true of the Geneva talks as it is of the domestic missile debate in

The two sides in Geneva have not made much headway, neither on fundamental points nor on detail.

The Soviet Union wants to prevent the United States from stationing medium-range missiles in Europe yet wants to retain the right itself.

That explains why Moscow had called for the number of British and French strategic weapons to be taken as the yardstick for Soviet medium-range mis-

The Russians want to limit not only missiles but also nuclear bombers in **PERSPECTIVE**

Time is running out for missile negotiators

Europe, yet in such a way that the number of US strategic bombers in Europe is reduced, and not their own.

They also continue to oppose any idea of a worldwide limitation in landbased medium-range missiles, preferring to limit the talks to missiles in Europe and to retain a free hand in Asia.

All these points are unacceptable to the United States and to the West us u whole. So there are sound reasons for doubting whether the Geneva talks will achieve results.

But that would be unnecessarily pessimistic. The two sides are still talking, and their positions remain ambiguous enough to leave room for compromise.

Take the latest offer by the Soviet leader, Mr Andropov, to count not just the number of missiles but the number of warheads in any agreement.

That is certainly similar to what the West has in mind. Soviet SS-20s each have three independently targetable warheads, whereas the planned new US missiles have only a single one (as do the current British and French missiles).

We do not want the Soviet Union to have more missiles and warheads than Nato," Mr Andropov said in an afterdinner address in honour of the visiting GDR leader, Herr Honecker.

remains to be seen whether this new formula will be sufficient to override fundamental differences.

Is the Soviet Union prepared to agree to much more far-reaching cuts in the number of its SS-20s than has been sup-

Might it be prepared to accept both British and French nuclear weapons and a measure of US missile modernisation? Experts are disagreed on this

Mr Andropov's statement certainly cannot be said to rule out a compromise. So Mr Reagan, who is otherwise quick to dismiss Soviet bids, is right in assessing this latest Soviet initiative as a positive step.

It must now be sounded out in Geneva. There is no reason for yet assuming that missile modernisation in full is absolutely inevitable.

There is no cause for abandoning the traditional consensus among established political parties in Bonn on security policy either.

The Bundestag debate on the government's policy statement undeniably highlighted the differences between the coalition parties and the Social Demo-

There is a growing inclination in the SPD to oppose missile modernisation at its party conference this autumn regardless of failure to reach agreement in Ge-

In calling for renewed consideration whether now missiles might not be based at sea rather than on land the Social Democrats are virtually scuppering the dual-track Nato resolution.

This idea was reviewed in 1979 and rejected by a majority of Nato countries, especially the Scandinaviens.

Some Social Democrats are particularly hursh in their criticism of President Reagan because they hope to be able to show that the United States has not done its utmost, as Chancellor Schmidt put it last October, to come to terms with the Soviet Union.

They would then arguably find it casier to justify going back on the Nato

Yet despite their evident malaise the leaders of the SPD Bundestag Opposition are still in favour of the essentials of the Nato resolution.

Points shared on both sides of the House are readily found:

Government, and Opposition are agreed in several respects on the Soviet arms build-up.

"The Soviet Union," Social Democrat Horst Ehmke only recently fold the Bundestag, "created the entire problem in the first place with its SS-20 missile

· Soviet offers so far are likewise agreed to have been inadequate. "They don't go far enough," says Shadow Chancellor Hans-Jochen Vogel.

• Christian and Social Democra igree on the need to plan for and announce details of missile modernisution to pressure the Soviet Union into negotiating seriously.

The SPD would admittedly like to see the deadline for negotiations extended. Both are clearly committed to the Atlantic alliance. "It is not at issue as far as we are concerned," Herr Vogel has said, "and certainly not negotia-

The SPD leaders' views are not as unambiguous as they were in Helmut Schmidt's days but they still retain

much of the consensus that he con Bonn's foreign policy ROAD SAFETY

It is a consensus, and a for the Federal Beginners' licence planned in bid cy, that has made the Federal Beginners' licence planned in bid of Germany consistent and Beginners' licence planned in bid

These views shared must be soned until it is absolutely agreement has grown merch and that is not yet the case. Firstricted motorcyclist's licence is

Consensus can be premitted to be introduced next year. Begindown for the count. It miss will be allowed to ride small masurvive failure to reach his sonly. They will qualify for a full Geneva, but what if agreems ice only when they have proved be reached by the superpower factives.

What if limitation of medican has also announced that stanmissiles were to be account at at driving schools are to be immissile modernisation as and

missile modernisation at a

steps are a response to the heavy That could be the outcome, a toll involving motorcyclists. Last lar to the informal agreems of 1,986 riders died on German last summer by the two chief is; 33,000 were seriously injured; Mr Nitze of the United State 65,000 received minor injuries.

Kvitzinski of the Soviet Union one person in five injured last year in Their idea was for the Soviet Union one person in five injured last year in to scrap or withdraw all but it istically, half of those injured second (with three warheads call siy enough to be taken to hospital the West installed 75 Craix be crippled for life.

(with four missiles each) in Endotorcyclists seem, despite the statis-Horst Ehmke hinted in his to have a sanguine approach to the speech that the Social Demce ser. A doctor in the emergency ward well-disposed toward this idea Frankfurt hospital, Martin Börner, there really be no question of they regard their accidents as mere tion and the major Opposite cadilloes.

jointly backing some such confection as an example a company declared disposes.

A successful outcome at haging director, a local man, who list as important for the main brought in for an emergency operajust as important for the main brought in for an emergency opera-political consensus in the Fati-He had seriously bruised his head needed surgery for a severe hae-This consensus has already what to saw half his skull open.

backslide. If it were to give the Bomer says, "and take out the hacther a deep political rill we better. Then we put the lid back on extending much further than bothage. Then we put the lid back on sile debate.

No-one can be interested the patient, a man in his mid-40s clash, certainly not the coaling at the reason why he should wear who cannot be keen on a control to replace the 750-cc-one he had ished up. dis new bike develops roughly 100 The Social Democrats and

relish the prospect either. By N horse power and accelerates to missile modernisation they a from a standing start in just over themselves the political outsig Pseconds. At full throttle it easily Bonn's allies cannot want is \$25mph.

pen. A West Germany cent by slany motorcyclists are lucky and strife would hardly be the parent in hospital. Others are taken

hospital. Others are taken ght to the mortuury.

Farm policy

border in an effort to guaranteo

opportunity for the suppliers on

Continued from page 7

markets of member states.

ds to a distortion of competition.

more bargaining, just like in an

Can the Soviet Union st pect to reap long-term rewards mestic strife in the Federal R Surely a burder line in Ess. would be more likely to ensue There is no guarantee of cor

public of Germany.

sile debate.

mestic dispute.

were in the 1950s.

America and Russia will com on a reasonable compromise P be no justification of a compri any price either.

Nato cannot shirk the costs lowever, this currency differential of its resolutions if it is to rest ween France and the Federal Repucal credibility, but failure to state that the countries, and the This is a point to be book such Minister of Agriculture, Michel both at the Geneva talks and it to be lieves that the system itself and the distortion of competition.

The stationing or non-state the levy must be cut by about five new missiles in Western Emph cent. Even at the present compromimean: the end of political modern of three per cent, the German East-West ties nor at home.

Last-West ties nor at home.

It will continue to be a number of per cent price increase.

suring that the thread of new space continues to be a number of per cent price increase.

Santz Kiechle, the German Minister Agriculture, cannot accept this. To Mr Andropov's offer leads the is also the head of the EEC sume that Moscow would not be until June. So there will have to

that happen either. And even after the missist it may be be be be a fairly for the cliange. All the state of the sta tioned (or not) there will still by gent need to retain, if at all f agreement between the major

saling and squabbling tends to the firthefact that reform is overdue. the Bundestag on matters of story Rainer Burchardt Christoph & (Die Zeit, 1)

(Doutsches Aligencines Sonntagabisti, 8 May 1983)

to cut motorcycle death toll Every spring there is a fresh crop of vers: neither facts voung motorcyclists with no training on and figures nor ac-

> No-one at a seminar in Sindelfingen, near Stuttgart, held by the Bonn Transport Ministry went so far as to call motorcyclists potential suicides, but the facts and figures speak for themselves.

the winter was, the more they are raring

The overall cost of all the deaths and injuries is estimated at over DM4bn a year, and that is only the material damage. It does not include ruined lives und families.

The Frankfurt hospital is one of nine of its kind in Germany and its statistics may be regarded as typical for the country as a whole.

Over a four-year period it treated 363 motorcyclists rushed in from the scene of traffic accidents. Nearly half (47.3 per cent, or 172) were crocked for life.

Twenty-eight are now paraplegics, or wheelchair-bound cripples. Eight have been paralysed in both arms and legs. They will need looking after for the rest

They will find it incredibly difficult to learn and practise a trade, and in many cases they will never have fami-

There is also a significant increase in the number of fractured shins, which are typical of the trend toward heavier

As a general rule the bigger the bike the more serious the accident. The average patient spends 23 weeks in hospital, but it can take anything up to two and three quarter years for an open fracture of the shin to mend.

On average the hospital is paid DM35,500 for treatment, but the actual cost is far higher. A day in an intensive care ward costs DM2,500.

Yet nothing seems to deter bike-to-

englishmi yara katalan**ii, Jean become this.**

country roads. The longer and worse cident photos designed to shock (although neither the police nor road safety instructors use them) nor the prospect of eking out ples, "They are well but still go ahead." says Dr Börner. Most patients order a new bike from their hospital beds. and even paraplegics cagorly read motorcycling magazines. Bikes are even sold often from one hospital bed to another, he claims. Beginners run the greatest

> risk. Most motorcycle accident victims count for one road crush in three in which only one party is involved.

Thirteen per cent are moped-users (out of 2,760,000 motorised two-wheelers registered in the Federal Republic of Germany).

Crushes are mainly due to high speed and alcohol. In 50 per cent of crashes involving a car and a motorcycle the cyclist is the victim. In 80 per cent of erashes involving a cur and a moped the cyclist is the loser.

Moped-users are often drunk andcareless. Other road-users often tend to ignore their right-of-way, whereas kids on smaller bikes themselves tend to disregard right-of-way. What is more, men about six bikes in

🖫 10 have been souped up for extra speed and acceleration. Motorcycles for 115 years, but the motorcyclist is still a largely unknown quantity. What prompts an ordinary person to get on a bike that he is statistically 💸 sure to have an acwere fewer motorwere many more other people. dent research wor-

into the matter cial status." Politicians, ;; are alarmed. Lawmakers are looking for ways of stemming the tide of accidents and victims. is late in the day to says. Harry Control of the (Photo: Suddenischer Verlag) over, No-one fore-



The trouble is that this (see picture below) . .

are aged between 15 and 25. They ac- saw the trend. But the growing number of two-wheelers continues to grow.

> New registrations were up 70 per cent in 1981 over 1980, whereas new registrations of private cars were down four

There are currently 11 motorcycles per 1,000 head of population. If the trend continues unabated there will be 29 by the end of the decade.

Hamburg Unversity sociologist Peter Schmidl has taken a closer look at the motorcyclist's mind, especially the younger and juvenile motorcyclist's.

Biking nowadays is mainly a leisure pursuit; it used to be strictly a means of transport and as such was used mainly

for getting to and from work. Half the motorcyclists he dealt with were working-class in origin and often suffered from a lack of social recogni-

Biking, Schmidt says, is a well-night ideal way of working off steam for these

youngsters. So the motorcycle is, as for as they

are concerned, mainly a means by which to offset social deficits and less a hobby or leisure activity. . If the age at which the moped kids

joint the two-wheeler ranks is borne in mind it will be realised that motorcy. clists as a whole are a group suffering from errors, failures and disappoint-

Biking provides an opportunity of cyclists involved in a compensating for the upsets of everycrashes in the 1950s. day life. It is an adventure, it is also felt even though there to be an ideal means of getting to know

bikes in use in the So the Humburg sociologist conclued as an "instrument of status rivalry on kers are looking the road between people of unequal so-

Schmidt himself has ridden a motorcycle for 20 years and is a longstanding member of a Hamburg motorcycle club with which he regularly goes on out-

"A large proportion of motorcyclists None of them are not only feel the need for self-assertion prepared to admit it and compensation of social deficits," he

I want start athinking wit and They also feel that freedom on two Continued on page 12

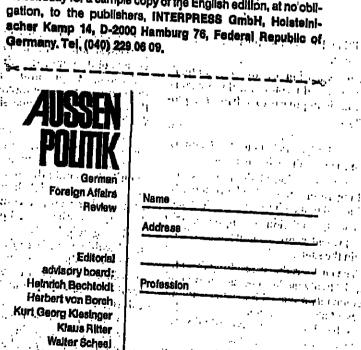
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HEALTH

Profit motive + public interest = moves towards eliminating asbestos

Tt has been known for 50 years that asbestos fibre mined in Canada, South Africa and the Soviet Union is

Yet that did not halt the triumphant progress of inexpensive and invaluable usbestos products all over the world.

Nothing happened until the 1970s in Germany. Then, action was prompted by a variety of causes and fears, including the emergence of a new environmental awareness.

It was combined with accident research findings indicating dozens of asbestosis deaths and US statistics showing that workers using asbestos for insulation ran five to seven times the averago risk of lung cancer.

Then the closure of 35 gymnesiums all over Germany made headline news. They were all asbestos-insulated and said to be an asbestos dust health ha-

It took all this before progress made headway and it was generally agreed that sutisfactory substitutes and alternatives to asbestos had to be found.

They weren't found overnight. Even now, years later, the asbestos industry is still complaining that the entire issue was dealt with over-emotionally, irresponsibly and out of all proportion.

There is said to be a world of difference between varieties of asbestos. Manufacturers say the spraying process, which has been banned in the Federal much more dangerous than finished products made of asbestos coment.

Asbestos spraying is claimed to release much more asbestos in the form of fine dust that can affect the lungs, whereas finished products are little more of a health hazard than the occasional ci-

A note of sorrowful farewell was even sounded at a gathering called in Berlin by Eternit, the principal manufacturers of asbestos cement in Germa-

The organisers seemed sorry to wave goodbye to the grey mixture of asbestos fibre, cement and water that seems to be around just about everywhere.

It is used for roof tiles and window boxes, brake linings and drainpipes, and it isn't simply inexpensive: it's acidproof, fireproof, weatherproof and

There can be few materials that combine so many invaluable properties. Unfortunately it is also a health huzerd.

Such occasions also present a convenient opportunity of saying how long ago (a decade or more) the company embarked on the quest for a substitute for asbestos fibre, so keenly was it aware of the health risk.

Yet board chairman Ernst Thoni frankly admitted that the growing scarcity and skyrocketing price of asbestos

> This year the fibre count in the overall output of the asbestos cement industry will be cut by 15 per cent (out of a

> > Bighty to 90 per cent of output will consist of finished and prefabricated parts needing no further processing, with accompanying health hazards, on

hve already been sold. Asbestos products are to be marked with a warning symbol and no longer sold at do-ityourself shops.

Agency, which for years warned against

Republic of Germany since 1979, is on world markets had been the main reason for the quest in the first place.

The health debate undoubtedly accelerated the process, but the third and overriding factor that prompted the snall of progress to get a move on was an even more telling one.

In Karl Marx's anniversary year ideologists might well be tempted to claim a victory for the working classes in their struggie against capitalism.

The fact is simply that people stopped buying asbestos. In 1981 the asbestos industry was plunged into its most serious crisis since the war.

The recession was bad enough. Coupled with a virtual consumer boycott it forced manufacturers to lay off a third of their work force.

"People simply insisted on asbestosfree products," Herr Thoni said. The market had its say, and the resulting struggle for survival meant overtime for research and development divisions.

That will have been the reason why the industry, after a few initial clashes and months of talks, came to terms with Bonn Interior Minister Gerhart Baum and agreed last year on an innovation

They did so at a time when asbestos products were already subject to controis or banned in Scandinaviu.

The Bonn government recently published an interim report on progress in the first year of the programme, and it makes remarkable reading.

target total of 50 per cent over a fiveyear period).

the construction site.

Low-dust processing equipment is being manufactured and 70,000 units

Even the Environmental Protection asbestos and welcomed every headline

there was, admits the progress EXHIBITIONS

A spokesman for the Feder Agency in Berlin even said Est set a "very positive" example as the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, it had been set to the EPA pointed out, i tion but to do so. cold, final and dead

Manufacturers feel bound themselves on the back and di the asbestos dust health health corrent exhibition at Hamburg's must surely have been reduced Kunstverein, entitled Todesbilder,

But less than one asbestos per or work of art in its own right.

Figures of Death, is in its way a five has so far been satisfant for work of art in its own right.

Five has so far been satisfant for work of art in its own right.

Five has so far been satisfant for work of art in its own right.

Five has so far been satisfant for conceptualise death in any way.

Motor manufacturers, for instantion conceptualise death in any way.

Five brake and clutch linings.

Suab have done so. So have the Kunstverein don't even try.

Five has a destiny, fato and yet the materials used in place they have merely assembled too have a much longer life in the could find and dispensed with any five years at the latest all most intellectualisation.

Pressures mountstemation over the slow death of the

five years at the latest all more the result is impressive, and not least facturers will have sniffed the account of this deliberate decision. dward Munch's view oof the end of as a metabolic process is given the weight as Ferdinand Hodler's

They will arguably be forced understand anow the meaning of by the environmental conscion

by the environmental consolor the man in the street, sided and Amulf Rainer's view of life as an analythe Environmental Protest pation of death is seen as no less Health Agencies, both of with the discover in death a last draffed use Bonn government lice pose of life.

The new Bonn government lice pose of life.

Predecessor, calls for assessors the might of modern intensive reduction in the health risk.

But it will still take time. So cited amid tubes, drips, wires and bansearch and the quest for an ages) is seen as equal in importance to anywhere near as useful as also sph Benys' criticism of the deathly not get under way until the last green ferminal wards.

It is hard going. Eternit sayle senses are newly arranged, is unheadway so far.

er of the pictures of death in Ham-

joined the fray, realising the it consists of a blank blackboard, two succeed in developing a physhades, two stretchers, two zinc fibre suitable as a replacement les full of congenied fut, two thermobestos they will have a marke ten, test-tubes and bird's-head skeles preserve jars and a handful of

roughly half as much egala at they are arranged with considered current world output, so the a glivity in the largest of the Kunsttion of industrial profit motivates in sexhibition halls, and that is all public interest in environmental Beuys' exhibit amounts to in Hamtion and health can confident?

If the decor is so gloomy that visi-Ono Jul are sure to make the inferences in-(Statemer Zitos, 2 ded and the organisers need have no

in the visitor may have been at a loss words. Here they are no longer

ly way. Each artist has his own room

Yet somehow Gercken and Schneedo have succeeded in scrupulously avoiding the shelter afforded by art history or conclusive arguments of any other kind.

Death, their exhibition shows, is first and foremost a very personal affair for

All that can be said is that it is no longer as shrouded in secrecy as it once was and thus no longer as easy to symbolise as it was in Munch's days.

Munch used symbols such as Adam and Eve and the Tree of Knowledge against a background of skulls from which young plants:grew.

Instead, they now experience it in an even more elementary and direct manner. The forms and strategies of transmission are arguably more subtle; that

Most of the 12 artists were so stricken by the death of a loved one or someone they greatly admired that they dealt with the subject several times.

They were compassionate (Hodler), fascinated (Hrdlicka) or repelled (Beuys), pursued by beautiful fantasies (Gunther Brus) or exact recollections

Rainer) or worked Gruber). It virtually goes without saying that the exhibition also features many examples of accomplished craftsmanship. The categories craftsmanship and aestheticism in which the artist work are mainly familiar. Besides, categories are problematic in view of the subject. All experience is personal at moment of death and artistic freedom of expression requires protection of the artist's feelings at such moments. Ho

is entitled to protec-

tion from attribu-

ment,

wrong.

and assess-

which are

either tried again

Anyone bition. who wants to gain anything from the Hamburg exhibition must set aside at least for a few mo-

ments any idea of committing himself.

He would do better to dispense with Jürgen Schmidt

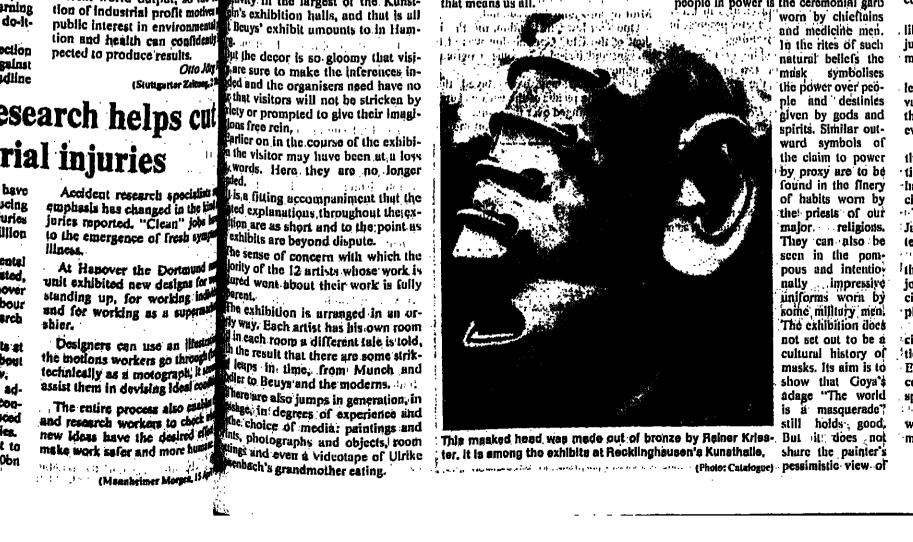
bound at moments such as these to be Arnuif Rainer's 'Death mask', 1978, in the 'Todesbilder' exhi-

Masquerade of mankind, the secrets behind the mask

It may initially come as a surprise to Llind as part of this year's Ruhr Festival an exhibition on the subject of masks at Recklinghausen Kunsthalle.

The festival keynote is the 50th anniversary of the Nazi take-over in 1933 and the uses and abuses of power. Are masks not just fun and games?

The Recklinghausen exhibition is entitled Who Shows His True Face? and that means us all.



We all play a part in daily life and inevitably wear a mask in order to hold our own, and a false face is invariably

worn in the pursuit of power. The mask does not only eliminate class distinctions, as in the Venetian carnival; it is also well suited to denoting the position of the person in power.

One of the best-known and most striking instances of masquerading by people in power is the ceremonial garb

> In the rites of such natural beliefs the "" mask symbolises the power over peogiven by gods and ward symbols of by proxy are to be found in the finery of habits worn by the priests of our They can also be seen in the pontpous and intentior nally impressive uniforms worn by some military men.

the world. Goya went on to say that "everything is feigned, everyone is a de-

.. (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 3, May 1983)

At the Ruhr Festival the mask must aiso be taken as a reflection on the festival's own sense and purpose; the masquerade as a mirror held out to the audience by actors on stage.

Examples taken from the stage are as carefully chosen as exhibits from the life of primitive peoples. They range from Japanese No masks to lion and fish facial masks worn in a 1977 production of Faust II.:

The austerity of metal stage musks designed in the late-1920s under the influence of the Bauhaus school is particularly impressive.

Mask is also taken to mean the childlike pleasure in dressing up for a part, just us the carnival in all its aspects is a major aspect.

It ranges from the tradition of harmless tomfoolery to the Alemannic carnival. which features frightening masks that were originally designed to repel evil spirits.

The mask in art is, however, probably the most important part of the exhibition. It is hard to say how many urtists liave used the mask as a symbol, dspecially in the 20th century.

"They range from Horst Antes and Jumes Ensor to Paul Kice! Rene Magritte and Picusso. They all, each in his own way, used

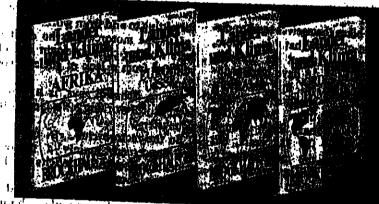
the masquerade of mankind to show jois de vivre and, more often, to criticise and unmask what Hea behind rivid physiognomy:

The death mask comes last in this fuscinating array of people and civilisations, with mummics from Ancient Egypt and paintings and sculpture by contemporary artists illustrating Shakespeare's words in Henry IV.

Dying, he wrote, is a mask, for he who does not have human life is only a mask of a man.

· Hannes Hardering (Westdemachio Allgemeine, 4 May (983)

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Accident research helps cut liety or prompted to give their imagiindustrial injuries

ccident research is claimed to have pleyed a leading role in reducing the annual toll of industrial injuries from 2.7 million in 1970 to 1.8 last year.

Research findings were instrumental in pinpointing causes to be eliminated, Wolfram Jeifer said at the Hanover Fair. He is acting head of the Labour Protection and Accident Research Establishment in Dortmund.

The number of deaths in accidents at work declined from 6,500 to about 3,500 during the period under review. Botter security precautions and advances in humanisation of working con-

ditions have thus effectively reduced the economic cost of industrial injuries. Herr Jeiter said their overall cost to the economy totalled between DM30bn and DM35bn a year.

Accident research specialists of is, a fitting accompaniment that the emphasis has changed in the interpretations throughout their juries reported. "Clean" jobs in a liting are as short and to the point as to the emergence of fresh symples exhibits are beyond dispute.

houdway so far.

million tons a year.

Other chemicals manufacted

One million tons of scrylk!

pected to produce results.

At Hanover the Dortmund of the sense of concern with which the unit exhibited new designs for the last about their work is fully standing up, for working individual parent, and for working as a supersult the exhibition is arranged in an or-

THE THIRD WORLD

Berlin centre provides training for television journalists, technicians

There are more than a hundred million television sets in the Third World. Transmitters are being built twice as fast as was once expected.

As a result, demand for trained staff ist rising, and much of this demand is met by courses for journalist and technicians run in Berlin by Sender Freies

in the whole of the Third World, there are now only about two dozen television channels without Berlin-trained

About 1,300 have taken part in these TTC (Television Training Center) courses since 1970. Originally the courses were basic and given over a long term. Now they are for just three months and are for those who have already had practical experience.

Bonn provides DM3m a year. Training facilities cost DM10m. There are seven instructors and many sound technicians, cameramen and other technicians on hand.

The popularity of the course makes it clear that television is the number one medium in the Third World. Those who show their worth in newspaper or radio journalism have a good chance of going

Some of the Berlin trainees have al- Cologne and Düsseldorf. Sometimes it ready attended courses held by Deuts- seems as if it all can become too much che Welle, the short-wave Voice of Gerand a kind of homesickness emerges. many, in Cologne.

So some of the students in Berlin feel as if they are something special. They expect to be treated with a certain degree of respect.

If they think there is any condescension at their hotel it is recorded by the course spokesman. One example: "At times I found that the hotel staff were impolita towards course participants. They seemed to look down on the students - I don't know why. I hope this will change in future."

The technical courses are broken down into two: one for transmitter technicians and the other colour TV techniclans. There are four journalism courses: news, magazine, documentary and

The students spend five or six weeks at the centre (they often bring examples of work from their own channel as a starting point) and then see the theory in action. The engineers visit transmission centres and equipment makers and the journalists visit TV production departments.

The only concern in Berlin is to enable trainees to present TV programmes professionally. The content is for the trainees' own country to determine. They go to Munich, Mainz, Bonn, This is where there is a difference to another training centre on the other

side of the Berlin Wall, the Werner Lumberz Institut, East Berlin. West Berliners are convinced that it's

There was, as an example, a request

during a documentary course, to spend

Trainees produce their own film, dur-

Course selection has its problems.

Some applicants are over-qualified,

which would upset the balance of a

class. Insistence of some Third World

channels on sending their own teaching

The Berlin training staff also visits a

Third World country each year. They

set up workshops and draw up training

programmes. Many countries including

Indonesia, Bangladesh and Sri Lanku

train staff according to Berlin's pro-

Berlin's motive is not ideology or cul-

tural influence, unlike similar centres in

France, Britain and American, where

there is greater emphasis on pushing

a few days on a small farm.

ing the last weeks.

staff doesn't help.

national images.

much better if ideology is kept out.

Ernst-Otto Muetzke (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 April 1983)

Motorcycle deseducation

Continued from page;

wheels' and the social sir which they aspire inside and a motorcycling fruternity depend size, power, speed and price

Motoring correspondent at now almost common knowledge dellingen seminar did not all now almost common knowledge their way to dispute this claim at German university graduates are a moment did they dispute this did when they finish their courses. That manufacturers and the hitself witoo old after 13 years at happy to go along with this best of, most students spend an average live to six years at university.

Motorcyclists were thus selected superstated at the group of road-users whe to six years at university. The group of road-users whe to see not correspond to job needs. The mained, yet at the same that the complete that there have people who were not readily a suggestions for changing the people who were not readily: in Yet most are gathering dust in to rational arguments.

They might not be indiffered is nothing more difficult than safety but they did not attach thing decisions on fundamental acaportance to it. So the submissions.

thinking in terms of mendaton lorge Turner, head of the national tions to reduce the accident hit fersity vice-chancellor's organisa-

The Road Safety Council is doing his utmost to find solu-Höcherl Commission have been instrumental in deciding Boards growing number of students and port Minister Werner Dollar cottacks in university finance is a troduce a graduated driving law more worrying is the fact that

motorcycles next year. Wen more worrying is the fact that Details were outlined at Single education policy virtually finds by the Ministry's Hans-Jürger of in a state of inertia. who said beginners would not be chancellors' own hands are tied ed to ride a big bike until they find rules which prevent the unresed experience on a smaller on the choice of main research areas by There are also plans to improvidual universities.

dards among both driving storing system of university entrance administrations.

and instructors.

nd instructors. Some restriction has turned into a lot-Few people realise that the for the whole system of higher edutorcycle is much more dilk learning to drive a car. alwo recent court decisions showed

"All we know about riding implications for higher education of cycle," Herr Riediger said, "He Basic Law, which states that universal extremely risky business." I places and the labour market Municipal be "co-ordinated".

(Stutigarter Zelisar) to now arbitrary political decimay well have prevented drawing

ar line between these two factors, he scope for political action has be-

deleted from the Higher Education

The self-appointed role of the powork Act.

rul Republic of Germany as the Committee for Educational Refor growth was certainly no easy the committee for Educational Refor growth was certainly no easy the set up to work out ideas for increased borrowing restrict that their primary concern at the following in the system that their primary concern at thich followed.

The 1981 summit in Ottane by such in fighting.

Even the most promising attempt to man drama, with a pretty good cast but alter the system by dividing study cour- a weak plot. ses into those which are more practically oriented and those which are more academically oriented (in line with the American model of "undergraduate" and "graduate" studies) failed misera-

Full-speed inertia grips attempts to

reform the university system

In 1978 suggestions for such "short study courses" were presented by the Science and Education Council.

Yet they were met by rejection right down the line. They were regarded as inacceptable by educational experts who saw the danger that most students would have to complete their studies in a very short time to enable academic privileges for the chosen few.

Industry did not take up the suggestions even though such demands were similar to its own.

The project was finally buried after coming up against the barrier facing all educational initiatives: the pay and employment guidelines for civil servants, which does not allow something which is different in content yet of equal value to be rewarded in the same way.

The "struggle" for higher educational reforms has turned into a kind of Ger-

This is a case of pragmatism falling in the face of academic tradition. Of course, this does not apply to all subjects. In many disciplines there have been

partial reforms on a regional level or in maller universities. However, these have been more of a "by-product" rather than an immediate

result of higher education policies on a more general level. Such general education policy has become bogged down between civil service law and industrial law, between the

fears of overcrowding and reforms. Is there a real chance of overcoming the paralysis in higher education reforms? Or to put it another way: how realistic are Turner's suggestions today?

To cut down the number of years at school would hardly seem a realistic way out, since this would only load an additional amount of pupils on to the universities and lead to greater unemployment among teachers.

Cutting down the length of study courses, providing that is that a reasonable concept exists, would aggravate

(Photo: Jörg-Peter Maucher)

What is more, it looks as if many universities are not interested in reducing the number of their students when they consider that the average number of pupils is decreasing.

A premature reduction would endaner their own future.

As regards these universities; therefore, Turner is already preaching to deaf

The German drama of higher education reform stays on the bill. Maite Buschbeck

(Süddeutsche Zeltung, 4 Mpy 1983)

Meeting told of fears of a one-way brain-drain

Third World countries are no longer willing to serve as mere "suppliers" of young intelligent minds to the industrial countries of the world.

This was made clear at the International Conference of university vice-chancellors in Munich. It was organised by the International

Association of Universities (IAU), which has 800 member universities. There was plenty of heated comment on this issue, from some of the 180 dele-

gates from 86 countries. One American scientist, for example, recommended that the "young states" limit their activities to imparting basic academie knowledgę.

This was taken to mean concentrating training efforts on teachers able to teach the mass of the population in developing countries the basics of the three Rs.

The American went on to advise the developing countries to send any too highly qualified specialists to universities in industrialised countries.

This was too much for the representatives of the Third World countries at the conference and open protest broke out.

The Indian scientists were particul ly adament in insisting that this would lead to a one-way brain-drain to the industrialised countries.

Experience has shown that the appeal of the higher standard of living in industrialised countries will persuade many young academics from Third World countries not to return home after obtaining their qualifications.

In the face of the deep-rooted differences of its member universities, the IAU has always steered clear of adopting any kind of resolutions or declarations on specific issues.

This time an attempt by the university

representatives from socialist countries to get the conference participants to sign a peace declaration fulled.

The chairman of the conference dismissed the suggestion without further

The President of the host university of Munich, Professor Wulf Steinmann, uttered a few words of regret at the end of the conference about the West Ger-

In his opinion, universities in other countries have made greater progress in systems of academic training.

The Federal Republic of Germany would appear to be too preoccupied with the problem of the growing number of students.

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Williamsburg Continued from page 6

Weber could well serve as a leitmotif' for the series of summits. The first meeting of the big six in Puerto Rico turned into a round of seven in 1976, after the Canadian Prime Minister also joined the summit.

One year later, in London, the President of the EEC Commission was also present and has also become a permunent member,

This line-up may have stayed the same, but the results of the various summits have changed over the years. Puerto Rico saw agreement on mone-

tary support for Italy, London to more limited.

Claration of war on inflation.

The Bonn summit in July in the host country really get don they have failed to develop ideas for siness by promising to help important limitation to the length of international economic situated by courses.

Claration and increasing the plant of the concept of a fixed ceeded DM12 billion (the concept of the concept of a fixed ceeded DM12 billion (the concept of the concept of a fixed ceeded DM12 billion (the concept of the concept of a fixed ceeded DM12 billion (the concept of the concept of a fixed ceeded DM12 billion (the concept of the concept of a fixed ceeded DM12 billion (the concept of the concept of a fixed ceeded DM12 billion (the concept of the concept of a fixed ceeded DM12 billion (the concept of the concept of a fixed ceeded DM12 billion (the concept of the concept tional product").

which followed.

ncrease in interest rates will

many countries have reached no vels and if they remain at sid they will present a seri ductive investments."

This problems may have be severe but it still exists.

The West German Minister ce. Gerhard Stollenberg, reces ed to the reduction of the high rates, particularly in the USA. the key aspects of the coming Williamsburg.

Other central issues will budgetsry deficits, the fight of debt towering over This countries, which now figure \$600 billion.

> Eberhard h (Frankfurter Neve Press)

Germany's first private campus opens with 26 students

The first 26 students have taken their L places at Germany's first private university, at Witten/Herdecke, in the

All are medical students, but there will eventually be 3,000 places in departments of philosophy, biology, chemistry, mathematics and probably law, engineering and economics.

It took ten years of planning and 24 months of tug-of-war with the SPD-run government of North-Rhine Westphalla before the final go-uhead was given.

It looks as if the struggle is over. The North-Rhine Westphalian Minister for Science and Education, Hans Schwier, attended the opening ceremony and praised the significance of this institu-

Germany's first private university is

not backed by public funds and will be financed by donation contributions. The first 26 students began their me-

dical studies this month. They were chosen from a total of 1,300 applicants without the involvement of the central admissions council. The marks for the school-leaving cer-

tificate were not that important for the final selection. Those responsible for making the choice were more interested in the willingness of applicants to work hard and

their sense of social commitment. The medical course is a comprehensive one. All students must complete allround general studies as part of their qualification. This consists of psychology, philosophy and other social scien-

During the opening ceremony, the Chairman of the University Associa-

tion, Dr Konrad Schily, of Herdecke, pointed out that "this is just the beginning of a long journey for our country."

There have been many long discussions on the pros and cons of a private

The initiators of the project, who aim to create a kind of elite, certainly caused a great deal of suspicion among politicians involved in education, who feared that the foundation character of the private university would give the donors too much influence on university af-

Herr Schwier warned those responsible to be wary of such a development.

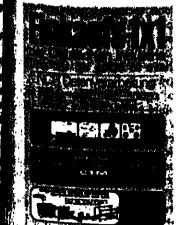
The Federation of German Trade Unions, the DGB, had even expressed fears of the business world creating its own independent field of higher educa-

And yet, the union's own bank, the Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft, provided a surety of DM17m for the foundation of the university

The new institution will now have to stand up to the test.

(Nümberger Nachrichten, 2 May 1983)

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BEHAVIOUR

Truth revealed at last: why nice children turn into horrible adults

Until recently, the reason for neuro-tic personality structures was thought to lie in the individual's childhood experiences.

This basic cause-effect relationship is being questioned more and more by ex- pariner if a change cannot be achieved. perts in psychology.

They believe that the function a person assumes within the family or a similar group and the roles conferred are of equal importance for the development of an individual's personality.

As confirmed by this year's Psychotherapy Week in Lindau, the classic question of why this person behaves in this way and not in some other way, has been replaced by the question of why he beliayes like this.

This does not belittle the significance of past experience but underlines that the knowledge of such experience is not important, perhaps not even essential, for understanding the changes in the

realities of human interaction. The present function of psychological phenomena within the individual's frame work of relationships is of greater

importance in this respect. This is where therapeutic measures

can help most, The "equity theory," for example, is based on the central assumption that humans wish to live within the context

of balanced relations. "Balanced" is seen to mean the quan-

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can offer his/her partner.

ed relationships and often leave their Of course, the success of such a change also depends a great deal on the

spoke on the primary criteria for partner selection.

If the external attractiveness varies

there are very often other compensatory

cial status, experience in life or kindness compensating for his age. The desire not only to be loved by

come a determinant factor in choice. Very often the person who "suffers most from an unbalanced relationship

can offer less.

ledge his occupation successes luter on. They may decide to split up, not be-

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titative nature of characteristics, abilities and competences which a person

Many people suffer under unbalanc-

Professor K. König from Tiefenbrunn

If all other factors are similar, the partner chosen is usually of a similar at-

A man, for example, who is much older than his partner may well find so-

one's partner but also admired can be-

is not the one who receives less but who

For example, a woman who may well have greatly admired her husband when they decided to marry may not acknow-

cause the husband no longer needs the admiration from his wife but because

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Just like the formation of other ideas

she now demands something from him which he cannot give, for example more

ple social prestige.

partner is guided by traces of past memories which are associated with interaction with members of one's own fa-

In many cases, those memories relate there is a mental picture of ideal parents who compensate for the short-

All aspects which were important during contacts with such central persons - not necessarily with the real parents - are stored in a person's memory together with feeling of acceptance and sympathy or dislike and contra-

Professor E. Sperling pointed out that the relationship to grandparents are just as important as the child-parent relutionship when it come to family thera-

In many cases, the person asks himself: why am I like I am? I could quite cusily have turned out completely different! The evaluation of family histories has shown that this is not the case.

Family therapy has revealed that the family must be viewed as a whole, including the grandparents.

linear causality is thus replaced by the more circular cybernetic principle of in-Such systems' theory-oriented up-

tervention strategies have been remarkably successful. The tendency to become depressed. to contemplate suicide or to suffer from anorexia nervosa are very often "kept

illness but the ideology handed down within the family. Sperling is convinced that pathologi-

cal anorexia, for example, is not part of an ascetic ideal which suddenly emerges and then disappears just as quickly.

His wife is no longer interested or sutisfied with what he can offer, for exam-

König explained how the choice of a

to the actual parents, yet in some cases comings of real parents.

The previously accepted principle of

proached and the resultant paradox in-

in the family" for generations.

The main aspect here is not the actual

and life-styles, such ideals have a long family tradition and are also influenced by the immediate social environment.

This is the finding of a study carried

out for the Allgemeine Rentenansials (ARA) and published in Frankfurt.

A group of sociologists and social

psychologists from the University of

Frankfurt took a look at 35 families,

They discovered that in many cases

the initial reaction to the extra bund-

The researchers found out that to

begin with many parents of twins are

Caring for bubies is a particularly

le(a) of joy was one of "shock."

pushed to their emotional limits.

with twins or more.

Talks with grandparent firmed this assumption, I beat ODERN LIVING why members of a family state. even though they may have

different attitudes tow aspects of life. The interaction between ronts and their grandchild

londed with controversial life, for example, on ne length of one's hair or sexual numbers of a team of German radio
This can lend to consider were killed when their yacht was
rences of opinion and the quin the gain the granned off the coast of a remote

The older generation also the South China Sea. Four surinclude the parents too. rent needs.

Problems are often hushing the excuse "we don't want less than the excuse "we don't want less than the excuse "we don't want less than the excuse the role of Baldur grand-dad".

This creates substantial test bloyce of the Verfessungsschutz, kind of unreality between grate at coincidental?

using multi-generation-them, then illness can then be established of water," said Baldur Drob-thunlysing the past severe of the four survivors of the

anulysing the past, present a 48, one of the four survivors of the aspects of the disturbed relaids batha hours after they were rescuSperling confirmed that do non a dinghy adrift in the South matter what age, do their unit a Sea.

up to the executations of the confirmed the first details of the and to help them in all of the sea engineers and part owners of the seasons.

cepting the pariner's weakness

who have to bring up the

The study confirms that

ment for their children.

Hardly any literature it

their own,

the subject.

and to help them in all of it is 10-day ordeal to Volker Bock, a tions.

This starts with the third singapore-registered yacht. Child giving its father its fam robalea and his companions were so that he gets over an illness of up by the container freighter us right through to the state is 220 miles west of Amboina Cay, slogs away at his studies to be it in the Spratly group. mething better in life, some robalea, from Bergheim, near father always wanted to become some, the ship's captain Peter Marx, I amily loyalty is a very and his wife Jenny, 33, from Singafactor and psychotherapeutics, and Norbert Willand, 33, from often comes up against a ban igne survived an incredible ordeal. "putient" finds himself in a may spen survived an incredible ordeal. "putient" finds himself in a may spen to days without food or volving loyalty to his family.

The putient's resistance as y were exposed to tropical sun all lead to the failure of such lows every day. There was not one drop Professor J. G. Lemairent in a constant of the start of the such constants.

Professor J. G. Lemairent land, also from Cologne, the derlined the such resistant to Band, also from Cologne, the backed by the family itself, at the rescue. Diethelm Müller, relationships within the family at the rescue. Was killed the day the rescue.

This particularly applies to was sunk.

whose togetherness is not to the shipwrecked crew members saw result of crotic desires but of a shipwrecked on several occasions g their 10 days adrift but were not The nurcissistic help piece of themselves until the Lindon one's partner consists of the od them at 19.45 hours local time. centing the puriner's weakness relation to what they must have through the survivors were in The love-bond between the shape. They had sores from the

cle as a protecting shield for a dual, as does the framework of However, if an easily value that helping one another also intic aid things can become dual that helping one another also intic aid things can become dual that helping one another also intic aid things can become dual that helping one another also intic aid things can become dual example, the depressed state of the receiving end of the side another may be associated with the solved conflicts are passed of the other and vice-versa.

The partners themselves the continued on page 16 with the family or, the person's sec.

nappies only the beginning

Twins are very often at a disadvantum of the person's large. Their parents are more often than not emotionally, educationally and conomically overtixed.

This is the finding of a study man out for the family or, the person's nember of the family may suddenthe the the first time feel like an indicate the first time ir partner.

form of personality development to be a threat.

economic problems the mail. In the other hand, there are clear worry is the question of upon the clear specially divisions for "symbiotic". There are no clear special ples, where desires and resistance question of competition agont the other parents should see a different roles assumed by each different of the same kine of the allow individual development. allow individual development e place so that such couples are

Accept new ways of life.

Wolfgang Gyres // (Frent/ucité Allgemelde Zeiteng // Deutschland, 4 May (983)

sunk by gunfire, but questions linger salt water and Peter Marx a chest

Four survive in open boat after yacht

wound from the shooting. Drobnica explained what happened when the yacht's Mayday calls ("We are under fire" and "The ship is on fire") were heard by radio hams all over the world.

The Siddhartha had sailed to within about a mile of the island where the Cologne amateur radio enthusiasts planned to land heavy equipment and transmit to others all over the world for five

They were authorised to land by the Malaysian government, but ownership of the Spratly Islands is disputed, it is claimed by China, Vietnam, Taiwan and others.

As the crew scanned the coastline guns opened fire. The yacht's polyester hull is said to hae been riddled by machine-gun fire and direct hits scored by 50mm shells.

The tanks containing fuel that was to have powered generators for the transmitter caught fire.

The hull was felt to be practically unsinkable, incorporating extra plastic floats, but it sank within minutes, partly due to the heavy load of radio equipment. The crew just had time to transmit distress signals before abandoning ship and hopping into the dinghy. Firing continued and Müller was killed and Marx injured.

Firing continued even after they had bandoned ship. Had it not been for the heavy swell the dinghy too might well have been hit and sunk.

The ordeal then began. In a telephone interview with Radio Luxembourg just after they were picked up Marx described the struggle for survi-

'The ship was lost in a matter of minutes. We had nothing left. There were very few options. Either we put up a struggle or we died, we decided to try and last the distance.

"Every morning we wished we had coffee for breakfast. Byery evening at sundown we hoped to be alive to see sunrise the next day."

While the dinghy appears to have been sent west by strong winds against the current, feverish scrivity began in a



Safe on dry land again ; ... Jenny Toh Swee neo (left) and her husband Peter Merx (in background) and at right, Baldur Drobnics, after their rescue in the South China See, Their story is that they were on an imposent radio ham holiday when their yacht was shot out of the Water. (Photos: AP)

confirmed the other two's worst suspicions. The families of the survivors were promptly requested to remit DM3,000 immediately to the German embassy in Hong Kong to pay for their relatives'

families to breathe sighs of relief and

It took action by Bonn Bundestag MPs to persuade the embassy to make the initial outlay and buy the tickets. Volker Bock flew to Hong Kong to greet the survivors.

Why travel to the ends of the earth with radio equipment in this way? Amateur radio enthusiasts, of whom there are about 300 in the Cologne area. see it as a sporting challenge.

They collect QSL cards confirming reception of transmissions like valuable postage stamps. The cards state time, frequency, contents and quality of

Once you have 100 confirmations of your own from foreign countries you are awarded a diploma by the American

Radio Relay League.
League leaders have up to 325 confir-

So the Siddhartha and its mission would have helped radio hams all over the world who had never picked up transmissions from the Spratly Islands.

The last mission of this kind was in 1979 when Americans landed on the islands and set up a transmitter..... Maite Wittwer

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 21 April 1983)

Our man just on private holiday, says counter intelligence

tiestions are hanging over the ex- would be asked in person to answer depedition by radio hams to the South China Sea in which two people died and four other members of the crew were rescued after 10 days without

Volker Bock flew to Singapore to hire

an aircraft and scour the seas for it. The

Bonn Foreign Office reached agreement

with neighbouring countries for the Spratly Islands to be flown over during

But there were no traces, so Bock sus-

pected the yacht had been captured and

sailed away. He only learnt from Drob-

nica that the Siddhartha had sunk al-

Confusion was created by bogus

Mayday calls reported during the

search. A Malayan ham even went so

far as to claim that a Soviet nuclear sub-

marine had taken four survivors and

Hopes of finding survivors declined

daily. Bock eventually flew home con-

vinced the missing crew were being held

by the Vietnamese and determined to

trace their whereabouts with the help of

He had barely arrived home when the

news came through that allowed four

most immediately.

two corpses on board.

the Foreign Office.

Speculation has been prompted for one by the fact that one of the survivors works for the Verfussungsschutz the Cologned-based counter-esplonage

The Bonn government agency says it is a mistake and absurd to suggest that the radio expedition in which its 48year-old employee Baldur Drobnica had taken part was in any way connected with his work.

The Verfassungsschutz is responsible for domestic intelligence activities and is not authorised to work abroad but, a spokesman added, Herr Drobnica

tailed questions. Intelligence work abroad is handled by the Bundesnachrichtendienst in Pul-

lach, Munich, where a spokesman said that as a matter of principle no comment was made on operations regardless whether allegations were true or In a TV interview the shipwrecked

mariner said he had visions just after batteries opened fire on the yacht Siddhartha of the crew not being rescued from the ship's dinghy until the 10th day of their Odyssey. The spokesman for the Verfassungsschutz said Herr Drobnica was a keen

radio ham and his strictly private holiday had been notified and given the goahead beforehand by his employer. There was a ban on employees taking holidays n Communist countries, but no-one was expecting Herr Drobnica to

run into Vietnamese troops and it had

not been felt necessary (nor had it been

possible) to veto his holiday plans. The Siddharthe sailed from Singu-port to the Spratty Islands in the South China Sea, a group claimed by saveral

Three men and a woman survived for sea. This slove is a fact for which it is hard to account.

Another point that defies explanation is how the dinghy was driven 200 miles south-west, and off-course in relation to the prevailing wind and current, to the busy Singapore-Hong Kong shipping

An immediate answer to these intriguing queries has been made more difficult now an illustrated magazine has clinched an exclusive contract to publish the story of what happened on board the yacht.

(Frankfurar Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 April 1983)

